The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Spanish Crown to be Given to Duke de Montpensier.

The Emperor Napoleon Demands an Explanation from Prussia.

Loss of the Steamship Hermann with Japanese Troops.

A Steamship Seized by Sympathizers with the Cuban Insurgents.

A Spanish Man-of-War Sent in Pursuit of Her.

SPAIN.

Rumor that Montpensier is to be Proclaimed King.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.

Advices from Spain render it certain that MONTPENSIER will be proclaimed King. He will arrive in Spain within a fortnight, on the ironclad *Victoria*, now at Lisbon.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Demands an Explanation of Prussia.

PARIS, Saturday, March 27.

The *Gaulois* (newspaper) says that the Emperor NAPOLEON has demanded an explanation of the King of Prussia in regard to the recent mobilization of troops in the Western Provinces.

JAPAN.

Loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Hermann.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.

Telegrams from Hong Kong, received today, report the total loss of Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Hermann*, seventy miles north of Yokohama. She had a large number of Japanese troops on board, all of whom were drowned.

CUBA.

A Schooner Wrecked—Seizure of a Steamer by the Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Friday, March 26.

The schooner *Virginia Price*, from Manzanillo, for New-York, with lumber, was wrecked Saturday on the Jardinallos reefs, and became a total loss. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Comandillario*, the regular packet between Havana and Cardenas, left this port on Tuesday evening last for her regular trip to Cardenas, carrying about forty passengers. Nothing was heard of the steamer after ward until to-day, and fears were entertained for her safety. The news received to-night, however, announces that several of the passengers of this steamer who had lately been prisoners in Fort Cabanas, threatened the crew, took possession of the steamer and disembarked the lady passengers, a portion of the crew and the Captain at Roques Key, near Cardenas. The *Comandillario* then proceeded, it is supposed, to Nassau, N. P. The disembarked crew and passengers were subsequently taken up at Roques Key and carried to Cardenas.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 27.

The report published here a few days ago that a heavy battle had been fought between the Government troops under General PUELLO, and insurgents in the Eastern Department, at some point on the road from Remedios to Moron, is untrue. The engagement was only a slight skirmish between the troops of General PUELLO and 300 insurgents.

The United States flagship *Contoocook*, Admiral HOFF commanding, arrived here to-day from Key West.

The steamer *Comandillario*, which was lately taken possession of by her passengers, carried but one day's supply of coal. Vessels which arrived here to-day report seeing the *Comandillario* off Styrup Keys, under sail. Others report seeing her anchored off the Bahama Banks, 100 miles from Nassau. A Spanish man-of-war has gone in pursuit of her.

Captain-General DULCE has appointed MIRANO Governor of Trinidad, in place of PATMO.

Intelligence received from Sagua is to the effect that a party of young Cubans had organized themselves into a military company, with the intention of joining the insurgents. They were betrayed, however, by one of their number, and all, including MEDUNO, the reputed leader, imprisoned.

The Havana journals publish dispatches from all parts of the island. The news received is favorable to the Government. Reports of several skirmishes between the troops and insurgents have been received.

Advices from Porto-au-Prince to the 16th inst. have been received. SALNAVE was in a precarious situation, owing to the state of finances. The navy had not received any pay for three months, and there was a murmuring feeling at the capital against SALNAVE. The blacks were jealous of the whites, and assassinations were feared. A petition was in circulation praying for the blockading of the Port of Aux Cayes. Gold was 270 premium.

The steamer *Comercio* has been armed and fitted out as a gunboat, and to-day sailed from Cardenas to intercept an expedition expected from Nassau.

The Peruvian monitor remained four days at Puerto Naranjo, four leagues from Gibara, during which time the crew were engaged in cutting wood for the purpose of supplying steam.

PARAGUAY.

General Polydoro in Command of the Allies.

PARIS, Saturday, March 27.

Late Rio Janeiro letters received here state that General POLYDORO has been assigned to the command of the allied forces now in Paraguay.

The Paraguayans, at a recent assemblage in Acunsion, adopted a petition praying the Allies to form a Provisional Government, with that city as its capital.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Arrival of the Turkish Minister in Greece.

ATHENS, Saturday, March 27.

PHOTIADES BEY, the Turkish Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, has arrived from Constantinople, and resumed amicable relations in behalf of his Government with the Grecian Court.

Arrest of Suspected Burglars in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, March 27.

Several burglaries were committed in this city last night. The coal offices of JOSHUA VAN NAME and JOHN C. BOGE, on Railroad-avenue, and ABRAHAM JEROLAMON'S jewelry factory, on Hamilton-street, were broken open; and burglars' tools were found scattered on the floor of the factory. The officers discovered a man in an adjoining alley who resisted desperately, but was arrested, and gave his name as JOHN COLBERT, of Grand-street, Jersey City. Subsequently two men, evidently confederates of COLBERT, escaped the depot to take the "Owl train," at 4 o'clock this morning, for New-York. One of them yielded, after offering some resistance to the policemen. He gave his name as JOHN MARTIN, of New-York. The other man escaped by slipping out of both of his coats, leaving the garments in the hands of the officer. He fired a pistol at his pursuer, and eluded further pursuit by entering some vacant buildings near the Chestnut-street Depot. The captured men were committed for trial. They failed to obtain any plunder.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Suit for Damages Against a Newspaper—A Singular Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, March 27.

The steamer *Great Republic*, from Hong Kong, was telegraphed off the Heads at 5 o'clock P. M.

In the libel suit of Captain H. O. WIBSON against the *Evening Bulletin* for $50,000 damages, the jury were absent three minutes and rendered a verdict for the defendants, the alleged libel consisting in stating that WIBSON, while in command of the ship *Intrepid* on a voyage from New York in 1867, was dissipated and treated his sailors brutally, and finally set one of his seamen adrift in an open boat off Easter Island. The man has never been heard from, and is since supposed to have perished.

About two hundred and fifty bags of delayed overland mail were received here this evening.

Flour is in light export demand; sales at $4 50 @$4 60. Wheat quiet at $1 45@$1 55. Legal tenders 74¾.

Mining stocks, during the week, have been active, and closed with an upward tendency. The Bullion Company have levied an assessment of $10 a share. The Sierra Nevada Company have levied an assessment of $5 a share. "Alpha, $24; Belcher, $19; Bullion, $15; Chollar, $176; Confidence, $30; Crown Point, $72; Empire Mill, $95; Gould & Curry, $115; Hale & Norcross, $92; Imperial, $94; Kentuck, $300; Occidental, $29; Ophir, $32; Overman, $68; Savage, $75; Sierra Nevada, $45; Yellow Jacket, $61.

The Mobile Races.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, March 27.

The Spring meeting of the Mobile Jockey Club closed to-day. Notwithstanding the cloudy and dull appearance of the day, there was a good attendance.

The first race was a sweepstakes for two-year olds, $25 entrance p. p., $800 added by the Club; mile heats. The following is the summary:

W. Cottrill's ch. f. Carrie P., by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward, by Lexington..... 1 1
Richards & Kilgore's ch. c. John Kilgore, by imported Mickey Free..... 2 2
Time—1:51¾; 1:51¾.

The second race was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, $25 entrance, p. p., $600 added by the Club, two mile heats, and was walked over by T. G. MOORE's b. c. *Bayonet*, by *Lexington*, dam *Bay Leaf*, by imp. *Yorkshire*, *Nellie McDonald*, *Locust Post* and *Belle Bay* paying forfeit.

The third race, for the Mobile Register Purse of $350, a dash of one and three-quarter miles, was won by T. G. MOORE's gr. h. *Stonewall Jackson*, six years old, by *Lightning*, dam *Bilda*, by *Sovereign*, beating A. KEENE RICHARDS' b. c. *Locust Post*, by *Young Melbourne*, dam by *Vincent Nolle*, in 3:12¾.

The fourth race—the Merchants' Post Stake, for all ages, $100 entrance, play or pay, $1,000 added by the Club, three mile heats—closed with three subscribers. The race was won by *Pricker*, beating *Jennie C*, second; *Agnes Donovan* distanced in first heat. Time—3:39¼, 7:08.

The fifth race was for a purse of $250, for beaten horses, and was won by *Belle Bay*, beating *Push Brodnax*, distanced, in 1:51¾.

A Cork Legged Robber in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, March 27.

CHARLES MORRIS, a cork-legged robber, implicated in the SCHLEVEER robbery of last Wednesday, was arrested last night. On his person was found $1,500 in cash and a gold watch valued at $250.

The testimony in the contest of P. W. STRADER' seat in Congress, from the First District, by BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, commenced to-day before Judge COX.

JESSE R. GRANT arrived from Washington tonight.

The Buffalo Board of Trade and the Canals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, March 27.

The Board of Trade, after an animated discussion, this morning, indorsed the resolutions adopted March 23, by the New-York City Produce Exchange, favoring the enlarging and improvement of canals in this State, and a general reform in the management of the same. There was only one dissenting vote.

Detectives Working up the Philadelphia Murder Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, March 27.

There are no new developments in regard to the death of Mr. SMITH, the janitor of Girard Hall. Detectives are working energetically, but thus far have been unsuccessful in obtaining the slightest clue which would lead to the detection of the perpetrators.

Discharge Under President Johnson's Pardon.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 27.

JAMES D. MARTIN, late Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, was to-day discharged by order of the United States Circuit Court, in accordance with President JOHNSON'S pardon. Two other indictments charging MARTIN with embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud, were produced by the Government Attorney, on which he gave bail in $50,000 to answer.

A Detroit Broker Robbed of $5,000 by Confidence Men.

DETROIT, Saturday, March 27.

ALVAN WILKINS, a stock broker, was yesterday robbed of $5,000 in bonds by confidence men, who had the deal arranged so that when the bonds were put in the pigeon-hole they were immediately abstracted. The swindlers have reached Canada safely.

Removal of Governor Wells by General Stoneman.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 27.

General STONEMAN to-day issued an order removing Governor WELLS, and assuming the duties of the office himself.

Mayor BURGESS, of Petersburg, was also removed from office.

Court of Appeals Calendar for Monday.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 27.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, March 29, 1869, when the Court will reassemble at 4 o'clock P. M.: Nos. 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55 and 56.

The Steamer Kennebec Disabled and Towed Into Saco.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 27.

The steamer off Wood Island in a disabled condition, was the Kennebec. She was towed into Saco yesterday by a fisherman.

Ladies elected to Office in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, March 27.

The wife of Alderman WILLIAM BROWN, and Mrs. CHANDLER EASTMAN, have been elected members of the School Committee at West Concord. The Board consists of five.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Open.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, March 27.

All the breaks on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and Canal have been repaired, and the whole line is again open.

General Sheridan Assumes Command of the Division of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, March 27.

General SHERIDAN has issued a general order assuming command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, March 27.—In the Criminal Court, to-day, JOHN A. MACAULEAND and DENNIS SULLIVAN were each sentenced to five years in the State Prison for robbing FREDERIKS' jewelry store of a lot of valuable diamond rings, &c.

SALEM, Ohio, March 27.—THOMAS S. WOODS, editor of the Ohio Patriot and a prominent politician of Columbiana County, died in this city yesterday.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, March 27.—BENJAMIN MILLER and CLAY MATTHEWS were before the Police Magistrate to-day, charged with waylaying and robbing JAMES VANOTTER, of Johnstown, N. Y., in October last. The charge was proved, and the prisoners committed for extradition.

CALAIS, Me., March 27.—The ice went out of the St. Croix River this morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Contest between the Senate and the House on the Tenure-of-Office Bill—Great Reduction of the Clerical Force in the Departments—Discharge of Female Clerks.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27.

The general topic of conversation was the probable action of the Senate on Monday on the Tenure-of-Office Act bill. Those of that body in favor of total repeal are sanguine that the Senate will recede from its position, while the opposite party maintain a discreet silence, and, as a general thing, are averse to discussing the subject. The outside pressure in favor of total repeal is very great, and popular opinion to-night is that the Senate will pass the House bill.

Neither branch of Congress was in session to-day, and members of both Houses devoted themselves to what is called department work, in other words, to the interests of their office-holding and office-seeking, and private business.

THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Hon. READER W. CLARKE, who was confirmed as Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, has taken the oath of office, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Monday. It is rumored that there will be a pretty clean sweep in that office. There are at present 360 clerks engaged in the Bureau, but the law allows but 275; ninety-four have been detailed from the Register's, Treasurer's, and other bureaus of the Treasury to the Third Auditor's, but are paid out of the appropriations for the bureau from which they are detailed. These will be sent back to their respective bureaus, and if there is not room for them there, of course they must be removed. It is more than probable that there will be a large reduction in the clerical force.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Numerous changes will take place after the first of the month in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. About seventy female and some fifteen male employes have been notified that their services will be dispensed with after the first of next month. This reduction in the force, it is estimated, will reduce the expenses of the Bureau some $7,000 or $8,000 a month. Seventy-five females employed in the folding-room of the Government Printing Office were discharged to-day. An additional number have been employed for some time upon the Agricultural Report in pasting in the illustrations, a new feature. This work being completed, necessitates the present discharge, which, however, only reduces the force to the regular number. A number of females now employed in the sewing-room of the bindery will be discharged on Tuesday next.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM.

It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the consent of the President, have determined to make a clean sweep of any number of Internal Revenue officials in Pennsylvania, consisting of collectors, assessors, storekeepers and gangers.

THE CUBAN ENVOY.

Señor LEMUS, the Envoy from the Provisional Government of Cuba, and Señor VALIENTE left here this morning for New-York, but expect to return in the course of a few days.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A large number of visitors called at the White House to-day, among them Colonel T. B. THORPE, of Mexican fame, but the President was too unwell to receive any one. His illness does not seem to be serious, but is a temporary prostration, from the overwork and the cares of his position since his inauguration.

GENERAL SICKLES.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, Colonel Forty-second United States Infantry Veteran Reserve Corps, will, at his own request, report to General McDOWALL, President of the Retiring Board of New-York.

PENNSYLVANIANS CALL UPON SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

The Pennsylvanians sojourning and residing here called on Secretary BOUTWELL to-day, and Mr. JOS. W. WILSON, in a neat address, introduced them to the Secretary, who responded in appropriate terms.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was sworn in to-day. It is understood there will be considerable reduction in all the Bureaus of the Treasury Department on the 1st proximo, and that the dismissals will be made from the least efficient and most obnoxious, politically, of the employes.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

The amount of fractional currency received during the week from the Printing Bureau was $438,828. The shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York were $200,000; to New-Orleans, $100,000; to national banks, $122,303. Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation, $343,740,100, and for public deposits, $23,413,300. The national currency issued during the week amounted to $185,160, and the total to date is $312,480,984. The mutilated bills returned amounted to $12,806,175; insolvent bank notes returned, $1,023,206; fractional currency redeemed during the week, $962,228. The total circulation at this date is $300,296,993.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

There seems to be no doubt that a Register of the Treasury will be nominated on Monday next.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

E. A. H. BALL was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Department of California, Utah and Arizona, in place of CHARLES L. WIGGINS.

HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY.

It is understood that Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, of New-Jersey, who was recently offered the Registership of the Treasury, is yet undecided whether he will accept that position, being divided between his business interests and his desire to serve the Government as a Bureau officer. He will probably decide one way or the other to-day.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Mr. JULES GOLAY, a clerk in the Treasury Department, has been appointed assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

SEIZURE OF DISTILLERIES IN TENNESSEE.

J. J. NOAH, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Tennessee, has reported to the Bureau information of an additional seizure of eight illicit distilleries in the Fourth District in that State, where the troops are helping him.

HEALTH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Surgeon BASIL NORRIS, of the United States Army, telegraphs to-night from Greenville that Ex-President JOHNSON suffered intensely from neuralgia, with calculus. He is relieved, however, and on his feet again.

ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The following has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, March 27.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.—The following orders have been received from the War Department, and are published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 26.

By direction of the President, the order of the Secretary of War, dated War Department, March 5, published in General Orders No. 11, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March 12, so much as directs General G. T. STANNARD to resume command of the Army of the United States in the Department of the Missouri, Pursuant thereto, he will report in person, upon the action of the President of the Secretary of War will be authorized by the Chief of Staff of Orders, Determinate and Blanket, to the Generals of Armies, in all matters pertaining to the military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War, will be issued through the General of the Army.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Secretary of War.

By command of General SHERMAN,

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The Secretary of Navy to-day, in General Orders No. 125, approves the finding and acquittal of Captain JAMES H. STRONG, late of the *Canonicus*, who was tried by court-martial.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, Colonel of the Forty-second Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, is ordered, at his own request, to report for examination before a Board convened at Governor's Island, to Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board at New-York. Brevet Major-General Adolphus Ammen, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for Mississippi. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the same Bureau, for Texas. Signal Officer Captain E. B. Alden, of the Seventh Infantry, First-Lieutenant Henry Jackson, of the Seventh Cavalry, and Brevet Captain A. W. Greely, Second-Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, are relieved from duty in the Signal Corps and ordered to their several regiments. Brevet Major-General T. J. Cram, Colonel United States Army, retired, is detached from duty in the Engineer Corps of the Army, and ordered to duty in the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, in Michigan. Major Walter McFarland, of the Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the charge of the harbor improvements of Lake Erie west of Cleveland, of Lake Ontario and of St. Mary's River, and of the improvement of Fort Wayne, Michigan, in addition to his present duties. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Loper, of the Engineers, is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard, and Lieutenant-Commander James H. Gillies is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard as Executive Officer. Captain Commander Jeffers Rodgers, Lieutenant-Commander Jeffers Rodgers, Lieutenant-Commander Jeffers Rodgers, Lieutenant-

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE ANCIENT HOMESTEAD.

Beneath lawn-shadowing boughs the unscythed grasses
Deepen to rankness through the waning year
Still rows of aged box their dark-leaved masses
By weedy paths uprear.

The great wasp-haunted eaves drop down and lower
Green-lichened o'er the shuttered windows' gloom;
The lonely porch that trumpet-vines embower,
Is red with fallen bloom.

Blurring its narrow glass and rusty hinges,
White cobwebs round the bolted entrance gleam,
Where damp and mildew stain with noisome tinges
Each panel's oaken beam.

Out in the well-house the dry rope is rotted,
The bucket sunken in dull slime below;
With stems amid the lattices, firm-knotted,
Strong, poisonous creepers grow.

Rearward, beyond the pear-tree's blasted starkness,
That fronts the wide-doored granary, one may reach
A lustrous pool, girt in by leafy darkness
And curves of loamy beach.

And wandering thither, through the midnight hushes,
Who waits, 'tis whispered, by the pool's black deep,
May watch, wild-eyed, among the starlit rushes,
A ghost that cannot sleep!

—*Edgar Fawcett, in Onward for April.*

A WHIST REMINISCENCE.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The tyrannies through which we have passed in our youth—I do not speak of mere boyhood,—unquestionably leaven our dispositions in after life, engendering stores of resentment in this man, crushing some high aspiration here, and sowing seeds of oppression and severity there.

Which of us cannot recall from the nursery, the schoolroom, the play-ground, and, later on, from the quadrangle, the lecture-room, the "eleven," or the examination-hall, down to the very day when we made our best bow to the Speaker, some one—there may have been many, but some especial one—whose force of ability, or, oftener still, of will, gained over us an ascendency that amounted to despotism, so that his mere approach, his cough heard at a distance, his footstep, his merest word of salutation, had a direct and palpable effect on us,—just as in chemistry some strong ingredient will have, evoking new combinations, or neutralizing those already in existence?

Be of what mould we may, these people exert a wonderful influence over us. They arouse resistance in this one, temper down disobedience in that, and to all they shadow forth something of that stern taskmaster, the world, whose teachings are rarely imparted without their price in suffering.

I have a lively recollection of one such tyrant in my school-days,—it seems as if I was removing a weight from my heart as I record him: he was a writing-master. At this moment—and I will not say how many years have filled up the interval—I can recall him as he stood behind me watching the up and downward course of a pen that trembled as I held it; and whenever a thickened hair-stroke or an unfinished a occurred, I feel, even now, the sharp point of that ivory-tipped penknife as it pierced into my scalp, and as I, in my ignorance of anatomy, believed into some tender part of my brain, maddening me alike with anger and with agony.

He was a cruel—a constitutionally cruel—old monster, and felt actual pleasure in the pain he inflicted. If I have been the curse of such friends as correspond with me, and the misery of my printer, I owe it all to this man and his penknife.

There are people who think these things are good for us,—that all these early sufferings and miseries are wholesome exercises, and an admirable preparation for that "rough-and-tumble game" we call life. The same order of people are these who tell us not to venture near a fire before going out into the cold,—an ignorant dictum we hear even to this day, though it has been proved over and over again that the greater the amount of heat imbibed, the longer will the organization repel the access of cold; and so in morals: we may rest assured the more of good, of all that is noble, worthy, trustful and kind, we can imbibe in youth, the longer will our stock last us on our way through the world.

It is a fact—not a very flattering or consolatory fact—that our dispositions are greatly at the mercy of the people who gain a certain ascendancy over us. We are not what we might be by nature, but what the accident of the association makes us. When we see a man trusting to some very weak faculty, or some very poor trait of his character, we may rest assured that he owes the misdirection to extraneous influence; and some unconscious imitation of a quality that would not harmonize with the rest of his nature is not uncommonly the destruction of many an honest fellow.

Half of what we stigmatize as affectation, are nothing more than these attempts at imitation. Some man gains a power over us by a quality, either attractive in itself or covetable by us, because very unlike any we possess. He is witty and ready-minded, while we are dull and slow-thinking; he is clear-headed and logical where we are addle-headed and unreasoning; he is prompt and rapid where we hesitate and ponder; and without ever asking ourselves if such gifts would suit us, or if we should know how to employ them, we straightway set to work to ape and assume them.

What is a bore but an abject, ill-discriminating imitator of some agreeable talker who once captivated him in conversation? He fancied he saw how the trick was done, and they among whom he tried it perhaps believed him. Very poor conjuring is "high magic" for the mass of mankind; and he whom you or I would deem an intolerable nuisance has a set where he is regarded as a man of original mind and an able talker. The Indians who love spangles and brass buttons are not confined to the South Seas; or if they were, it would be an evil day for monthly magazines.

I believe that the age we live in is remarkably characterized by this vice of imitation. There is not a popular actor, preacher, artist or author who has not his scores of followers, treasuring up every mannerism that disfigures, and every trick of style that betrays him. Spurgeonism, Buckstonism, are general; and half the flippancy of our lighter literature is an attempt to rival the wit of an incomparable humorist.

I have a right to speak on this theme, for never was a man so cursed by this demon of imitation. It is not merely that I pick up ever detestable peculiarity around me, but I catch every mood and every accent. Just as there are people who never pass the precincts of an infected district without taking the prevailing epidemic, so it is with me as regards any trick of manner or any trait of style. If I walk with a lame man, I inevitably limp; and I once came home from a visit to an ophthalmic hospital with an obliquity of vision that terrified my whole family.

Of how I have suffered from this tendency the following incident shall tell: Having somewhat overtaxed my strength in reading for honors, by the advice of my doctor, I gave up work, and set out for North Wales. His counsel was to select some quiet spot unfrequented by strangers, where I might be certain to keep easy hours, and suffer no impairment to my strength by the habits of society. "Bored you may be," said he, "but bear that; take plenty of walking exercise, live simply, let your mind lie fallow, and I'll answer for it, in two months you'll be perfectly yourself again."

I fixed on Bettws. It was a beautiful spot, with a neat little country inn, close by a trout-stream,—Snowdon in front and Cader Idris in the distance. It had also another quality, not without its charm for me,—it was a miracle of cheapness. For five shillings a day I was to be "taken in and done for," the only condition not to my taste being, that I should take my dinner in company with two other guests, who, though absent when I arrived, were daily expected to return.

They were, I learned, a retired Major and his daughter, whose habit it was to repair to this place every year, attracted by its complete seclusion.

After all, thought I, my doctor could scarcely demur to this small amount of human intercourse, which threatens neither late hours nor dissipation; nor am I likely to catch up any new trick of manner from people I simply see at dinner.

They arrived at last. The Major, a tall, upright, stern, testy old soldier, with white hair brushed rigidly back, and two enormous and bushy black eyebrows. These white-haired men with black eye-brows have something very significant about them. I don't know what it is, but they certainly "impose," and I have always felt a certain awe as regards them. His daughter I should have pronounced decidedly handsome, had I never seen the father, but the likeness recalled him so perfectly and so painfully as to spoil the effect of her face. They were both well-bred and well-mannered, but the stiffest and most unbending people I had ever met. Though we had dined together every day, our intimacy made no progress. A formal salutation was exchanged as we met, a few words followed, and we would take our seats at table, Major Crossley at the head, his daughter at one side, I at the other. Too polite to conduct a conversation between themselves to my exclusion, the father and daughter seldom spoke, except in some direction to the servant who waited on us; and I, equally guarded not to obtrude, preserved a similar silence; so that the meal passed off often without a word uttered among us.

"I have the honor to wish you a very good evening, Sir," would say the Major.

"Good evening, Sir," softly spoke the daughter; and I, faithfully following the stern example set me, would bow with great deference as I held the door for them to pass out, faintly muttering what was intended to express a reciprocity of "good evenings."

If this reserve pained me, and almost offended me, it was not quite without reason. Precaution at first was all natural and justifiable, but surely when meeting a man every day, and having the testimony of their own senses that he was not obtrusive and unmannerly, really, thought I, without any compromise of their dignity, they might vouchsafe some show of that courtesy which makes intercourse easier, and yet involves no future responsibility.

If I inwardly resented their manner toward me, that did not prevent my imitating it to the most minute degree; and I found myself unfolding my napkin, filling my wine-glass, and dividing my cheese, with a most absurd likeness to the Major's performance of these acts. To such an extent did I carry my rivalry of their coldness, that when one evening a terrific thunder-storm broke forth at dinner-time, and prevented their usual stroll, the old soldier, after seeing his daughter withdraw, offered me a cigar. I stiffly declined the politeness, and actually deprived myself of a smoke rather than be his debtor.

"Perhaps you object to tobacco, Sir," said he, hesitating to light his cigar.

"By no means; I am an inveterate smoker,—that is," said I, hastening to correct the rudeness of my speech, "when in my usual health."

"I will, in that case, avail myself of your permission," said he, seating himself at a window and pouring forth a volume of blue vapor that tortured me with envy.

In my impatience I arose and walked the room up and down, down and up, after the manner of those caged creatures who probably fancy they are exhibiting patience and self-control while nursing and fomenting the rage that is consuming them.

"When the weather breaks, the place is dull here," said he, slowly.

"Infernally dull," said I, with a half-savage energy.

"And when the rain once sets in, it never knows when to leave off," said he, not noticing the emphasis of my remark.

"The only thing to do, then, is to get away," said I, curtly.

"As you observe, Sir, it is the one resource."

"They told me to come down here without books, without fishing tackle, without anything," said I, maddened by I know not what impulse to talk of myself; "told me it was the way to regain health and strength and spirits, and so it might if I had been born a goat and was sent back to my native mountains; but as a man with human feelings, human wants and human sympathies, what I am to do in such a place is more than I can imagine."

"You are bored, perhaps," said he, brushing the ash off his cigar and looking lovingly at the stump of it.

"Bored! I should think I am bored," exclaimed I, boiling over, as a man will when provoked by an unsympathizing coldness,—"bored to the last limit of a long endurance. And if I live through it"—here the young lady entered with shawls on her arm, but I was too much excited to arrest my eloquence,—"if I live through it, it will be to preserve the hideous memory of these misty mountains as a terrible nightmare,—a thing of shadowy depression only, wanting force to become temptation, and yet strong enough to be the source of misery for a life long."

"Doesn't that remind you of Jacob, Margaret?" said the Major, coldly.

"Very like Jacob," was the cold rejoinder.

"And who the—I mean, who might Jacob be? I suppose not the Biblical of that name?" said I, in a tone of sarcasm.

"Jacob was a nephew of mine," resumed the Major. "Eccles Jacob of the Eighth Fusiliers. Had an attack very like yours. Never much of a reader—education sadly neglected—and something wrong with the spine."

"And a chronic ophthalmia," chimed in the daughter.

"I remember now,—so he had. It was for that they stopped the lessons. Never took to field-sports. Could not be taught to ride. Would always tumble over, off-side—no taste for anything."

"Only Berlin wool, papa; he was fondest of worsted-work."

"Berlin wool!" cried I; "the fellow was an idiot."

"He rather liked the accordion, Sir," said she, mildly. "He played 'Bells upon the Wind,' and 'The Ratcatcher's Daughter.'"

"An accomplished man, on the whole," said I, with a sneer.

"One could scarcely say that; but not without abilities."

"And his case, you remarked, resembled mine," said I, trying to suppress any show of anger.

"Well, Sir, in a measure—in a measure—his state was like yours; he had his days of silent depression and his paroxysms of strong passion. He had his delusions. He thought at one time—I forget what he thought he was."

"The Sphinx, papa,—the Sphinx of Egypt," said she, sharply.

"To be sure, I remember him, now,—how he would sit with his legs under him, and resting on his hands in front."

"That is, he was insane,—a madman!" cried I, angrily.

"No, there was no madness,—there were delusions, only delusions. When there was a question of selling out, they found he knew to a shilling what he ought to get for a company in a depot-battalion. But for all that, without our treatment of him, he'd never have rejoined the regiment in Canada."

"It was, then, through your treatment he recovered?"

"Papa has cured twenty-three," said the young lady; "one of them had long believed himself a sheep, and was regularly shorn every Autumn; and they now look on him as one of the safest in the Portland."

"The Portland! Is it the Club or the Penitentiary?"

"The Club, Sir, and at the four game."

"Whist?"

"Of course, Sir,—whist."

I will not follow out the dialogue that ensued; enough if I say that the Major was an enthusiastic on the subject of whist. According to him, whist was to the mind what pleasurable exercise was to the body. It was the wholesome employment of faculties which should neither be overtaxed by severe application, nor suffered to rust by indolence and neglect. To supply his own words, whist rests the weary, distracts the over-concentrated, elevates the hopeless, stirs the apathetic, making the grave light-hearted and the frivolous serious. Not only will the whist-player be a man of forethought and prudence, but a man of promptitude and action. Logical in all he does, he will reason on what he has to do in life, and on the means wherewith to do it: he will weigh well the benefits of coöperation and the merits of independent action, and will know when to be trustful and when suspicion means safety. So eloquently did he plead for his favorite pursuit, and such an elevation did he claim for its pretensions, that though I thought I had played the game, at least as men play it at college, I really began to feel myself a mere pretender—one of the base multitude at the door of the temple, but who had never been beneath the fane!

"I will not enter at large into your case, Mr. Keppel," said he; "I will simply take it that you find life dull and distasteful—your time drags heavily and the hours are wearisome. Come up stairs and try a rubber; we play the dummy game, and as you said you had played at the University, I believe I know the measure of your skill. Whist, as played by Oxford dons," added he, in a reflective tone, "is the last remnant of mediævalism left in England." There was a solemn pomposity in his tone that amused me much, and I accepted his invitation to see more of it.

As for our game, it went over without anything remarkable. Once or twice, indeed, the Major's eyebrows went up very high at some card I led, and he took snuff impatiently as I hesitated about trumping a trick; but, on the whole, he preserved a grand dignity of manner that would have been very becoming on the Equity Bench.

I mention these traits *en passant*, for already had I begun, but without being aware of it, to imitate them. As we talked whist, and nothing but whist. I do not know on what authority he asserted it, but he said the Great Napoleon never could become a good player—he never could forgive his partner not having the precise card he needed: "and as for the present Emperor," said he, "he cannot be kept from peeping into the adversary's hand."

All English play he pronounced lamentable, French a shade better. The Poles were the great masters of the game. "Lemberg," said he, "is the Mecca of whist-players."

From that day forth, from rosy morn to dewy evening, my life was whist. The dawning of morning, the daylight sinking, the night's sad hours still found me thinking of whist, whist, only whist.

We played three games, a sort of exercising canter, every day after breakfast; and I must say that, though my education at school and college revives many passages of sorrow, and shame, and suffering, putting them altogether into one would not have equaled the misery of one of these mornings. The courtesy of the Major at our first performance was never renewed. It was the bland politeness of the schoolmaster to his "young friend" when he first entered the establishment. It was no longer, "Reflect a little, Mr. Keppel; would not your queen have been the better lead?" or, "Don't you think you might have advantageously passed that card to your partner?"—it was now, "What in the name of all that is addle-headed made you trump there? Was it defect of eyesight or intellect led you to take my king? Do you always walk into a well if it is open?" or, "Why did you fall into that blunder with your ace?" Then he would tear his hair and rend his choker. I have seen him twice very close on apoplexy, and his voice was once actually thick and stertorous, as he begged me "Not to do that"—I forget what—"for the love of mercy."

In his virulent abuse of me he would not limit himself to my indiscretion at whist. It was my whole nature, moral and intellectual, he assailed. It was, had I no sense of compassion—was I even bereft of all pity—did I forget the luckless individual who was linked to me as a partner—was I so ingulfed in selfishness that I could not see his sufferings, or how had I managed to arrive at man's estate with the faculties of an infant? Could I not be taught the fact, that if eleven trumps were played out of thirteen, two, not six, remained? How did I hope to get through life with an intelligence of this order? Why would I persist in regarding my partner as my greatest enemy?

From the faults of my card-playing to the defects of my character was an easy transition. If I trumped high, I was a reckless spendthrift, or an ostentatious snob, eager to create an effect; if I trumped low, I was a mean-spirited, poor devil who hadn't heart to spend his income. If I took a trick I should have left to my partner, I was narrow-minded and distrustful, dead to every sense of companionship, and a mere egotist; and once, when I put an ace on my partner's king, he cried out, "If you should ever marry, Sir, you will beat your wife!"

Why did I not pitch the cards out of the window, and the Major after them? is possibly the question the reader is asking himself; and I answer it for him. Margaret was there! Margaret's eyes were upon me, so beautifully tender, so imploring, so trustful—I was almost saying so lovely—that I felt I was enduring all these trials for her sake. Just as knight-errants of old went forth to slay their dragon in honor of their ladye-love, so was I, figuratively, slaying my dragon; and a more terrible dragon than the demon of my own temper I cannot picture to my mind.

It is true, when I gained my own room and found myself alone, I could not lie down to sleep; my temples throbbing; my hands tingled; I felt I had a debt of vengeance to acquit, and that even delay dishonored me. It was only by recalling that sweet face, so much sweeter by the expression of tender solicitude it expressed, that I could at last compose myself to slumber. These hours of self-examination were as terrible tortures as I can conceive. Over and over have I asked myself what privilege lay in some pieces of painted pasteboard and a green baize cloth, that a man might utter over them what he would be shot for if he ventured on elsewhere.

Would I have permitted, on any other pretext than the paltry one of a game, that this old prig should reflect on my mind, my memory, my reasoning faculty, or my judgment? On what other issue would I have sat still to hear myself reviled, ridiculed and derided?

Of course I did not conceal these sufferings from Margaret. I told them all. I told her, too, how one consolation alone carried me through my misery, and that her sympathy and her affection it was that, like an angel leading through fire, brought me scatheless through a conflict that all but mastered me.

"But you have got over the worst, dear Harry,"—it was dear Harry by this time,—"don't show impatience now; don't give way when the goal is already within sight. Mind what he says of a long suit, don't be afraid of leading trumps from a weak hand, and we shall be happy yet."

Then we would read "Evangeline" down beside the river, or "Genevieve" under the beech-trees; and she would bring out her guitar, and warble in her own delicious contralto, little snatches of Mendelssohn or Spohr,—tender, plaintive, deep-sinking melodies, that left more in the heart after them than all the florid brilliancies of Verdi.

My education had now made such progress that we only played of an evening, so that my days were passed in perfect bliss; for while the Major sat over a "problem," or sat engaged with his great book, "Whist in its Ethical Relation," Margaret was always with me. She walked, rode, and fished with me. She was one of those frank natures that are eminently companionable; perhaps I can convey a clearer notion of her when I say that she was one a man could be deeply in love with, and yet talk to of other things than his love.

She would bring me at times some messages from papa,—as, he would be glad if I would think over that fourth trick of the ninth rubber, and what would have come of it if I had not taken the trick; or a request that I should give him in writing my reason for "finessing" my knave of hearts; but she would utter these so sweetly, so smilingly, that I longed to whisper the answer on the lips that put the question. I'm not quite sure that I didn't do so on one occasion!

I had fully made up my mind to propose for Margaret; my courage was all the stronger that the Major had begun to compliment me on my play. He had said, "That shows attention, Sir. There was memory there;" and limited as this eulogy was, I am ashamed to say with what delight I heard it.

I made the pretence of its being my birthday,—I know no more about my birthday than I know of Hannibal's,—but I made that the pretext for giving a little dinner with a display of long-necked bottles and flowers that were not common in our daily life. We were extremely jolly. Cliquot has some peculiar influence on the heart's action, and we all felt it. The Major had just told me that after a Winter at Nice and an Autumn at Lemberg I might conceive my education finished.

"You'll not be a Deshappelles, nor even a Kaergi," said he, "but with Grammont, or Clay, or men of that stamp, you'll hold your own." And O, was I not pressing Madge's hand as he said it? and did I not whisper in her ear, "My own! my own!" with a heartfelt significance? I knew she was mine,—yes, I knew it. You ask me how, by what evidence I knew this? and I answer you, How did Columbus know that, when daybreak came, he should see outlines of mountains that were not "fog-banks?" How did Nelson know that the French would come out from Cadiz, though his signal-lieutenant persisted in saying there were no ships of war there? How did Speke know, when he beheld Lake Nyanza, that he was gazing on the source of the Nile? What is that moral consciousness, higher than all evidence of testimony, that tells you your partner must hold a particular card? Explain these to me, and I will tell you why I knew Margaret's heart was mine, and mine only.

We sat late over our wine. It was some choice Bra Mouton that I got down from my club by special favor, and the Major pronounced it matchless. Margaret kept us company, even while we smoked our cigars, and made our coffee—most delicious coffee it was—afterwards. I cannot recall such happiness. I know I shall never taste such again.

"What if we have one rubber more,—'one rubber at parting,' as the song says," cried the Major, who was not always correct at a quotation. "You shall be Madge's partner, Keppel, and I'll take dummy." If I didn't like the proposition at first, this turn to it delighted me; for, strangely enough, in all my course of instruction I had never played with Margaret yet as my partner.

"What shall we have on the game?" cried the Major, flushed with wine and jollity together. "Let it be something splendid." I need scarcely say that up to this we had never played for a stake. "If you lose, Keppel, you shall give me,—what shall you give me?"

"Name your stake," said I, "and I'll name mine."

"Well, you shall give me your salmon-rod, landing-net, and all," said he, in a tone of elation.

"I'll claim my stake when I have won it," said I, coloring deeply; for I saw that he glanced at Margaret, whose face was now crimson.

"You shall have that privilege, Sir," said he, quietly; and I felt a tremor run through me as I fancied he read my meaning.

We now took our places at the table in perfect silence, for there was a sense of solemnity over us all. The Major dealt, and turned a ten of diamonds. My heart bounded within me as he turned the dummy's cards. It was a miserable hand. Three low trumps, a queen third in spades, two insignificant clubs, the ace, and five small hearts.

My own cards were almost enough to win the game, and I led out a heart through his ace, saying, "Win your one trick, Major, and let me score the rest." Nothing but the very intoxication of success could exceed this ill-judged bravado.

"Do me the favor, Sir, to play your own game, and spare me your comments on mine," said the old man, whose hands trembled as he arranged his cards. I was well accustomed to the intense and eager attention he was wont to bestow on the game, but never had I seen anything approaching to the eagerness he now displayed; he threw away the cigar he was smoking, and scrutinized each trick before it was turned, though a mere glance always sufficed with him to tell what was played.

Margaret watched him with intense anxiety. She could not take her eyes from his face, and I saw that she was terrified lest the unusual strain should be hurtful to him. Once only did she glance at me, and then her look was painful in its expression of entreaty. Though all this troubled me, the triumphant joy at my heart rose above all—I already felt a victor, and what had I not won?

Margaret's agitation was now extreme. She had to be reminded when it was her turn to play, and then she threw her card down almost unconsciously. She trembled from head to foot, and at last her hand shook so violently that her cards escaped her grasp and fell about the floor. She stooped to pick them up, and I, not less eager to help her than to have the opportunity of crouching down beside her, stooped down, too, and we both met beneath the table. We must have been very awkward at gathering up the cards, for at last the Major cried out, "Is that operation not completed yet?" In my confusion at this rebuke, or perhaps in my agitation, I managed to let one of my own cards drop from my hand, and did not detect the loss as I took my place at the table.

"It is your turn to play, Sir," said the Major to me, pointing to the card he had just led.

I looked hurriedly through my hand; he had played a heart, and I had none. To be quite certain, I looked again, and, now reassured, trumped his card. The old man seemed as if something had stung him. He won the trick that came next, and, to my astonishment, again returned to the suit I had trumped; and as he did so, I cried out, "Further struggle is needless. Two by honors, and three tricks make five; the game is won."

Margaret grew pale as death as she watched her father's face.

"You have—how many tricks do you say, Sir?" said he, trembling at every word.

"Three tricks and two by honors—five in all."

"Three and two certainly make five, Sir; there is no question of that. Will you now do me the favor to let me see them?" and not awaiting my reply, he turned the cards out upon the table, and inspected them one by one. "Your score is all correct, Sir; may I now see the cards in your hand?"

"There they are," said I, half defiantly, for I was somewhat vexed at all the distrust and hesitation. "There they are!"

"No, Sir; I should say there they are not. There are but four cards—you should have five."

"How is that—how can that be?" said I, in amazement.

"Simply this way, Sir," said he, as taking a candle, he stooped down and picked up a card from the floor—"here is the explanation!" And now his voice swelled into a note of triumph. "This is the five of hearts,—the suit you have trumped, Sir, not once, but twice. A more audacious revoke I never witnessed."

I lay back on my chair, sick, and almost fainting.

"A revoke," continued he, "has its penalty, and costs three tricks. Two revokes make six; the game is, therefore, mine. I have the honor to wish you a very good night." I turned to look at Margaret; she was gone; when and how, I know not. I was stunned and stupefied to such a degree that I could not speak as he moved away.

Whether I sat there three minutes or three hours, I cannot tell; I have some vague recollection of having gone down to the river and taken a cold plunge, dressed as I was; after which I was collected enough to go to bed, and desire that I should not be disturbed till I rang my bell.

"What's the hour, waiter?" asked I, after a long, dreamless sleep.

"A quarter past one, Sir."

"Have they breakfasted? The Major, I mean, and Miss Crossley."

"They breakfasted at eight, Sir; they were off by nine. The young lady told me to give you this."

I clutched the envelope; it felt hard and solid. I glowed with delight. I guessed it was her photograph. I turned round hurriedly to the wall and tore it open. It was a card with the words, "Count your hand before you score the game.—M.," and on the reverse side was the fatal five of hearts.

I have lived to get over my passion, but have never touched a card since.

It often grieves me to think of all the indignities I submitted to for a wife, and how ignobly I lost her afterward.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.—"Jane Eyre" was naturally and universally supposed to be CHARLOTTE herself; but she always denied it calmly, cheerfully, and with the obvious sincerity which characterised all she said. She declared that there was no more ground for the assertion than this: she once told her sisters that they were wrong—even morally wrong—in making their heroines beautiful, as a matter of course. They replied that it was impossible to make a heroine interesting on other terms. Her answer was: "I will prove to you that you are wrong. I will show to you a heroine as small and plain as myself, who shall be as interesting as any of yours." "Hence 'Jane Eyre,'" said she, in telling the anecdote: "but she is not myself any further than that." As the work went on, the interest deepened to the writer. When she came to "Thornfield," she could not stop. Being short-sighted to excess, she wrote in little square paper books, held close to her eyes, and (the first copy) in pencil. On she went, writing incessantly for three weeks; by which time she had carried her heroine away from Thornfield, and was herself in a fever, which compelled her to pause. The rest was written with less vehemence, and with more anxious care; the world adds, with less vigor and interest. She could gratify has singular reserve in regard to the publication of this remarkable book. We all remember how long it was before we could learn who wrote it, and any particulars of the writer, when the name was revealed. She was living among the wild Yorkshire hills, with a father who was too much absorbed in his studies to notice her occupations; in a place where newspapers were never seen, (or where she never saw any,) and in a house where the servants knew nothing about books, manuscripts, proofs or the post. When she told her secret to her father, she carried her book in one hand and an adverse review in the other, to save his simple and unworldly mind from rash expectations of a fame and fortune which she was determined should never be the aims of her life. That we have had only two novels since, shows how deeply grounded was this resolve.

Shirley was conceived and wrought out in the midst of fearful domestic griefs. Her only brother, a young man of once splendid promise, which was early blighted, and both her remaining sisters, died in one year. There was something inexpressibly affecting in the aspect of the frail little creature who had done such wonderful things, and who was able to bear up, with so bright an eye and so composed a countenance, under not only such a weight of sorrow, but such a prospect of solitude. In her deep mourning dress (neat as a Quaker's,) with her beautiful hair, smooth and brown, her fine eyes, and her sensible face indicating a habit of self-control, she seemed a perfect household image—irresistibly recalling WORDSWORTH's description of that domestic treasure. And she was this. She was as able at the needle as at the pen. The household knew the excellence of her cookery before they heard of that of her books. In so utter a seclusion as she lived in—in those dreary wilds where she was not strong enough to roam over the hills; in that retreat where her studious father rarely broke the silence—and there was no one else to do it; in that forlorn house, planted on the very clay of the churchyard, where the graves of her sisters were before her window; in such a living sepulchre, her mind could not but prey upon itself; and how it did suffer, we see in the more painful portions of her last novel, *Villette*. She said, with a change in her steady countenance, that she should feel very lonely when her aged father died. But she formed new ties after that. She married; and it is the old father who survives to mourn her.—*Biographical Sketches by Harriet Martineau.* (*Leypoldt & Holt.*)

EVENING PRAYER.

Now the soft warm gleam uncertain
In the little chamber stays,
On the spotless falling curtain,
By the bedside where she prays;
From the shadow round her kneeling
Slender hands are raised appealing.

Down below the shadow resteth
O'er blush-alabaster feet,
Simple robe of white investeth
Up to where bows, childlike sweet,
Gentle head in hands half hidden,
Whence the shadow falls forbidden.

From our dusk her hands are lifting,
And the light, in answer bland,
Down her sleek brown tresses drifting,
Seems to smooth them with a hand—
Solemn hand from forth the splendor,
Where this child hath those that tend her!

These love-tears may cloud my vision;
Yet about this humble room
Do not faces dim, Elysian,
Yearn down o'er her through the gloom?
Even the shades are glory colder,
Warming softer as they fold her!

So bathe her feet our earth's chill sorrow,
Never cling more dark than this;
From her gentle spirit borrow
Even the hues and warmth of bliss,
While her soul inhales the heaven,
Praying thus at morn and even!

Her, life's darkling pilgrim haileth;
Mountain forest, haunted nook,
As on high serene she saileth,
Smile beneath her sainted look!
Only worldlings, foul in feeling,
Curse the childlike light revealing.

Spirit music, souls of flowers,
Here luxuriate to shape,
Charming far the baleful powers:
Blessed moment, wherefore 'scape?
Hold her young, so griefless praying,
Hold these tranced eyes from straying.

—*Hon. Roden Noel.*

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.—That love is the leading element of the highest happiness in marriage; that love, while it lasts, covers a multitude of errors, privations, misfortunes—even sins—I do not doubt. But the question is, How far is love, when unaccompanied by any other of the conditions which I have mentioned as belonging to a perfect marriage, itself a justification of marriage? True love works wonders; but it cannot prevent the physical and mental ailments which develop themselves in people of feeble organisms. It cannot supply a lack of intelligence, a want of force, in either husband or wife; and, as all housekeepers know, it cannot "make the pot boil." Love alone, when we consider its proverbial instability, and the small chance it has of surviving under bleak conditions, is certainly an insufficient capital upon which to commence the partnership of marriage. This is true of even the highest and strongest love; how much more so of the hasty and passionate attachments which lead to so many thousands of marriages!

There is an infinity of false sentiment about the passion of love. While I would not cast a doubt upon the existence of noble love, of devotion, and of passion which no sorrow or trial can tire, which is even refined and strengthened by suffering, yet the value, the office, the very nature of love in our ordinary life is greatly misunderstood. Love is the most exaggerated passion in literature. It holds, in our imaginations, a position which it does not hold in the life of one man or woman in a thousand. "Being the supreme passion of modern art," says a recent writer, "it becomes necessary to sound high its praises. We should suppose, if we read only novels and poetry, that the one thing interesting in life is the relation of the sexes and the anxieties of pairing. Many young people are so dizzy with love that they are unable to go on with the other interests of life. They cannot see men as they are, engaged in their daily work, pursuing their various ends, and living a multifarious life, of which love is but a single element." Our regard for the passion oversteps the healthy limit, and becomes morbid; we judge of it untruly; we attend to its promptings with absurd expectations; we teach ourselves that the passion is uncontrollable, and regard it as a kind of fate; and we glorify the supremacy of a first love, as if the heart did not require a training as varied as the intellect. Considering the widespread misery which our misconceptions of love have wrought, we might doubt whether this passion was not the greatest misfortune as well as the greatest blessing in the world. We may conclude, in spite of CHAUCER, that Love's allegiance is not the only thing needful to make a permanently happy marriage.—"*To Marry, or Not to Marry?*" *in April Galaxy.*

THE ROB ROY CANOE ON THE SEA OF GALILEE.—Every hour of my day is filled up with pleasant duties. Not a moment seems to be lost, or hang heavy. As for loneliness, the idea of it never crosses my mind. The particular sort of observations to be made in this "land and water" journey would be quite incompatible with the presence of a companion, unless he was both deaf and dumb. Yet one can scarcely imagine a more delightful tour. Often I have a long ride and a walk, and a paddle, and a sail, all in one day. Take, for instance, my first day on the Sea of Galilee. We are camped near it, by the Jordan, and a crowd of Arabs accompany the *Rob Roy* to the river. Gliding down the winding stream, I soon float out upon the wide lake of Gennesareth. A hundred hills and vales, and ruins and bays, all familiar to the student of biblical geography, are suddenly presented around me in actual life. I turn eastward at once, and coast the shore with an eager gaze downward into the clear, glassy water, looking for relics there which could not be seen from land, and which have never been thus searched for in the water. Careful records are made of each buried column, each hidden pier or quay, or fallen stone, and my lunch is taken by a pebble beach, with sunlight glinting under the wavelets that ripple to the soft and balmy breeze. Stretching out then to the centre of the lake, I recline in my canoe, with the wonderful panorama about me, gorgeous in color, and graceful in outline, sacred in deep realities, and powerfully stirring the mind. Here I read the 6th chapter of John's Gospel, which tells how Christ taught on that plain, and fed the people on that hill; how He went alone for prayer to that mountain, while His disciples went by boat across this bay; then the night came on and they were toiling and rowing, "for the wind was contrary."—*Rob Roy, in Land and Water.*

THOMAS DE QUINCEY.—During a long course of years DE QUINCEY went on dreaming always—sometimes scheming works of high value and great efficacy which were never to exist; promising largely to booksellers and others, and failing through a weakness so deep-seated that it should have prevented his making any promises. When his three daughters were grown up, and his wife was dead, he lived in a pleasant cottage Lasswade, near Edinburgh—well known by name to those who have never seen its beauties, as the scene of SCOTT's early married life and first great achievements in literature. There, while the family fortunes were expressly made contingent on his abstinence from his drug, DE QUINCEY did abstain, or observe moderation. His flow of conversation was then the delight of old acquaintance and admiring strangers, who came to hear the charmer and to receive the impression, which could never be lost, of the singular figure and countenance and the finely-modulated voice, which were like nothing else in the world. It was a strange thing to look upon that fragile form, and features which might be those of a dying man, and to hear such utterances as his: now the strangest comments and insignificant incidents; now pregnant remarks on great subjects; and then, malignant gossip, virulent and base, but delivered with an air and a voice of philosophical calmness and intellectual commentary such as caused the disgust of the listener to be largely qualified with amusement and surprise. One good thing was, that nobody's name and fame could be really injured by anything DE QUINCEY could say. There was such a grotesque air about the mode of his evil-speaking, and it was so gratuitous and excessive, that the hearer could not help regarding it as a singular sort of intellectual exercise, or an effort in the speaker to observe, for once, something outside of himself, rather than as any token of actual feeling toward the ostensible object.—*Biographical Sketches by Harriet Martineau.* (*Leypoldt & Holt.*)

MENDELSSOHN'S WIFE.—CECILE JEANRENAUD, whose mother belonged to a distinguished emigrant family, was at that period considered one of the most beautiful girls in Frankfort, always so rich in female charms, where indeed to this day, as in Saxony, "fair maidens grow on every tree;" and when I now recall her image as I first saw her, though some time after her marriage, I feel that to this present hour she has always remained my beau ideal of womanly fascination and loveliness. I admired her with all the impetuosity of a young imaginative creature. Her figure was slight, of middle height, and rather drooping, like a flower heavy with dew, her luxuriant golden-brown hair fell in rich curls on her shoulders, her complexion was of transparent delicacy, her smile charming, and she had the most bewitching deep-blue eyes I ever beheld, with dark eyelashes and eyebrows. Such was the fair wife of MENDELSSOHN. How often, amid "snowflakes as they fly," have I stood in a corner of the Gewandhaus stairs, waiting to see her glide past me at the close of the concert, when her fair face looked forth through the transparent veil in which it was wrapped, like the bright moon emerging from dark clouds, while her eyes shone like stars. I was once in her room, when she addressed a few friendly words to me. A singer with whom I was acquainted had brought me with her, and while the two ladies were conversing, I gazed at CECILE MENDELSSOHN in silent admiration. Ah! such a feeling of enthusiasm, known to few, is, after all, the most delightful thing in the world! To be able to admire the grand or the beautiful as I have a thousand times done, and still do, is a blessed frame of mind—perhaps somewhat akin to the ecstasy produced by the intoxication of opium, but without the depressing effects it leaves. On that day Cecile Mendelssohn wore a dark blue silk dress, a lace collar and cuffs, without ornament; but her whole aspect had a Madonna air, the only way in which I can define it—what Berthold Auerbach so beautifully calls Marienhaft. The celebrated Magnus in Berlin subsequently painted her. I never saw the portrait, which was much praised, but I only wish I could have painted her as I saw her on that day. Her manner was generally thought too reserved; indeed, she was considered cold, and called "the fair Mimosa." In music we have an expressive term, "calm but impassioned," and this I deem an appropriate inscription for the portrait of CECILE MENDELSSOHN. The two sisters, CECILE and JULIA JEANRENAUD, formed a charming contrast. The one brilliant and gay, playful, fragile as a vapor, fairy-like, with fair hair, and eyes as blue as forget-me-nots; while the other was grave, with that wonderful expression in her glance that realized the tradition of "eyes of consolation." FELIX MENDELSSOHN then wooed this youthful virgin rose with

"Yearning,
And burning,
In passion and pain"

like every other mortal in a similar condition.

"Thy lustrous eyes shine brighter than the sun."

Many a day and many a night found its echo in his heart, and that he never failed to lie in wait for her is also indubitable, and even he was forced sometimes to "wait long, long hours" before she appeared—though, let us hope, not as in the song, "when tempests strew the snowflakes as they fly," for it chanced to be the lovely Spring and Summer time. But assuredly no effort was irksome to him for her sake, while all his anxiety, waiting and watching were speedily swept away and forgotten when at last he saw her, "the idol of his soul." The state of excitement and agitation caused by such mental emotions in the delicately organized nature of MENDELSSOHN, subjected to all those alterations of "rapturous delight" and "deadly sorrow," is best proved by the advice of his clever young physician, Dr. SPIESS, in Frankfort, who sent off the young director of the "St. Cecilia Association" with all speed to Schevening, in order to strengthen his nerves; and his betrothal did not take place till after his return from those sea baths. A gay rural excursion had been arranged—a reunion of agreeable people, quite an *embarras de richesses* of lovely women; while jests and laughter resounded everywhere in the glorious sunshine. An expedition to the beautiful Taunus had been fixed on, and in that charming spot, Kronthal, words were at length spoken that eyes had long since betrayed; and a happy engaged couple emerged from the green forest, and were greeted by the most cordial congratulations—and it was thus the musician found his earthly St. Cecilia. When MENDELSSOHN returned to Leipzig the most ardent and loving aspirations were wafted thence to his beloved bride, and that wonderfully touching

"Ah, western wind, I envy thee
Thy moist and balmy breath."

The sun of love now matured flowers of song in richest luxuriance and the book (Op. 34) that MENDELSSOHN dedicated to his fair sister-in-law is imbued with a profound happy love and the rejoicing of an overflowing heart not to be found in any of his other works. We find a blank in MENDELSSOHN's published letters; we have the singing and ringing tones of this most joyful period of his life, but not one written word; not in the whole of that rich treasury do we gather the slightest indication of the all-important relations to his bride and his wife. In reply to a remark of mine on this subject, a dear and valued friend said: "Many of those who were eye-witnesses of MENDELSSOHN's domestic felicity have deeply lamented that all allusions to it should have been omitted; but this was prompted by the wish to respect the will of her who is now no more, and who was always so averse to such publicity; these feelings induced her, during her last illness, and with a presentiment of approaching death, to burn with her own hands every letter addressed to herself by her husband. Strange as this proceeding may appear to many, we, who were near and dear to her, are too well acquainted with her reasons to trench on sensibilities which have long since remingled in the great All of love eternal.—*Reminiscences of Felix Mendelssohn.*

BROUGHAM'S INDUSTRY.—Lord COCKBURN, the biographer of JEFFREY, told me the following anecdote, for the truth of which he said he could vouch: "BROUGHAM, after he came to reside in London, wrote to JEFFREY, saying that he had immediate occasion for £1,000, which must be remitted to him by return of post, and for which there should be value delivered for the blue and buff. The £1,000 was duly remitted, and in the course of six weeks BROUGHAM sent down articles on a great variety of subjects, which made up an entire number of the *Edinburgh Review*, one of these being on a 'New Mode of Performing the Operation of Lithotomy,' another upon 'The Dispute as to Light between the Emissionists and the Undulationists,' and a third on the 'Music of the Chinese.'" I afterward asked JEFFREY if this was true. His answer was, "I will not vouch for its literal truth, but BROUGHAM certainly was wonderful for his vigor and variety." In a letter of HORNER to JEFFREY, dated 11th January, 1805, (Life of HORNER, vol. I., p. 278,) he writes: "You were relieved, I trust, from all difficulties by the arrival of BROUGHAM's packet. It would be new, indeed, if anything connected with BROUGHAM were to fail in dispatch. He is the surest and most voluminous among the sons of men."—*Lives of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham.*

OUR CRIMEAN ESTATE.—Our estate in the Crimea, to which it should always be remembered that our title is one of courtesy only, consists of 120 parallelograms of land, scattered over bleak hillsides, upon scorched plateaux and in untilled valleys, inclosed by low walls built of soft oolite stone, roughly laid together with good mortar, and generally plastered over, in a climate the most trying for such work. They resemble sheep-pens on the Scotch or Welsh hills; but evidently this is not their purpose, for they are filled high with rank weeds. In most of them nothing but weeds is visible over the walls, and no one would retain the patches for their intrinsic value. There is no road to any one of them; to some we made our way over stony ground, through stunted brushwood or coarse grass; only the Headquarters' Cemetery seemed to have obstructed the plow, and to this we waded through tall green wheat. In none was there anything of sufficient interest to divert the traveler's step, who, without previous information, would gain no notion from a visit to many of these inclosures, either as to their purpose or to whom they belonged. I am afraid that some day the English people will fall into a fit of national sentiment on the subject of these cemeteries, and force the Government to a foolish expenditure in their maintenance. It would be shameful to ask so great a labor of Russian courtesy, already stretched to the utmost in affording an insufficient patrol. If our people knew the sort of country on which they stand, and the miles and miles of difficult traveling stretched between them, there would be no danger of any ill-considered action. At present the caution does not seem to be greatly needed, for, except that the walls are generally secure, they could scarcely be in a more neglected condition. As they are, it is only a question of a few years when the walls will fall and the inclosures be again included in the wide sweep of barren ground; and my own feeling is, that if the bones of my father or brother laid there, I would rather this should happen than disturb their remains.—*From the Levant, by R. A. Arnold.*

THE CROW'S VALUE TO THE FARMER.—Whatever wrong the crow commits against the cultivators of the soil may, by a little painstaking be materially lessened or wholly prevented. The benefits he confers are both numerous and important. During the time he remains with us he destroys, so says no less authority than Wilson, "myriads of worms, moles, mice, caterpillars, grubs, and beetles." Audubon also affirms that the crow devours myriads of grubs every day of the year,—grubs which would lay waste the farmer's fields,—and destroys quadrupeds innumerable, every one of which is an enemy to his poultry and his flocks. Dr. Harris also, one of the most faithful and accurate observers, in speaking of the fearful ravages sometimes wrought in our grass-lands and gardens by the grub of the May-beetles, adds his testimony to the great services rendered by the crow in keeping these pests in check. Yet here in Massachusetts, regardless of such testimony in their favor, we have nearly exterminated these birds, and the destructive grubs, having no longer this active enemy to restrict their growth, are year by year increasing with a fearful persistence. We have seen large farms, within an hour's ride of Boston, in which, over entire acres, the grass was so completely undermined and the roots eaten away, that the loosened turf could be rolled up as easily as if it had been cut by the turfing-spade. In the same neighborhood whole fields of corn, potatoes, and almost every kind of garden vegetable, had been eaten at the root and destroyed. Our more intelligent farmers, who have carefully studied out the cause of this unusual insect growth, have satisfied themselves that it is the legitimate result, the natural and inevitable consequence, of our own acts. Our short-sighted and murderous warfare upon the crow has interrupted the harmonies of nature, disturbed her well-adjusted balance, and let loose upon agriculture its enemies with no adequate means of arresting their general increase.—*Atlantic Monthly for April.*

RICHARDSON THE NOVELIST.—The last few years of RICHARDSON's life were spent in comparative ease and leisure. He had made his business great and flourishing, and with a natural regret lamented that he had no son to leave it to. He had been long subject to infirmities which are vaguely described as nervous disorders, one of which was a shaking hand, which made him unable to write. These weaknesses increased with age, and in the year 1761, when he had attained the age of 72, a stroke of apoplexy put an end to his blameless homely life. He left four daughters behind him, all that remained of his family, and a reputation quite unique in history. It seems needless to repeat the description of an anomaly so well known and fully acknowledged. He was a respectable tradesman, distinguished by no aspirations (so far as is apparent) beyond his peers; a good printer, entering with all his heart into his business; a comfortable soul, fond of his fireside and his slippers, and his garden and all homely pleasures; never owing a guinea nor transgressing a rule of morality; and yet so much a poet that he has added at least one character to the inheritance of the world, of which SHAKESPEARE need not have been ashamed—the most celestial thing, the highest imaginative effort of his generation. Nothing can be more unlike RICHARDSON than Clarissa, and yet without RICHARDSON, Clarissa had not been.—*Blackwood's Magazine for March.*

THE SUN.—The sun is not simply, as was supposed of old, a globe of incandescent matter. The light we receive from him, comes, indeed, from an incandescent source, but it has been subjected, before reaching us, to a very singular and characteristic process,—a process the traces and peculiarities of which there is no mistaking. From the incandescent matter which supplies the solar light, there stream forth light-waves of every possible length, between certain limits, namely, between the length belonging to the extreme red end of the solar spectrum and that belonging to the extreme violet end. But when the light reaches us, certain wave-lengths are found to be wanting. The case corresponds to that of a harp in which certain strings are missing here and there. Or, rather, if a harp were constructed with an indefinite number of strings, increasing gradually in length between the usual limits, so that on striking the finger across them a sound would be produced changing by indefinite gradations from the gravest note audible by human ears, to the most acute; then if strings were removed here and there,—and sometimes several close together,—to the number of several thousands, the sound produced when the finger was drawn across the strings would differ from that before produced, precisely as the light received from the sun differs from that which is actually poured forth by the incandescent central mass.—*St. Paul's.*

THE ENGLISHMAN IN AMERICA.—If he has only provided himself with some good introductions—may be certain of the kindest receptions; indeed, of so much kindness as to embarrass him in speaking his mind with all the freedom desirable. I know that some travelers have another code of morality. A man may have taken them into his house, and treated them as old friends on the faith of a slight introduction; but no weak-minded sense of gratitude must be allowed to override the imperative demands of truth. Duty will not permit the guest to sink the important fact that his host, kindly as he may be, nevertheless uses a spittoon, and speaks with a decided nasal twang. And as spittoons and nasal twangs are good tangible facts, they will figure in the narrative more prominently than the delicate flavor of kindly feeling pervading every action of the entertainer, which constitutes genuine hospitality. Indeed, it is perhaps natural that the more abnormal developments of national character should impress themselves most strongly upon the traveler's recollection. Quiet family life is hard to describe; bowie-knives and revolvers will make the dullest pages bristle into some kind of vivacity. And therefore it is, I imagine, that so few books of American travel reflect faithfully, what I am sure must be among the strongest feelings of their authors, pleasant memory of the extreme kindliness and simplicity of family life in America.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A MODEL ITALIAN BEGGAR.—It is scarcely possible but the reader has met the widow of GIOVANNI CASCAMATTO, a Vesuvian lunatic who has long set fire to their home on the slopes of the volcano, and perished in the flames. She was our first Italian acquaintance in Charlesbridge, presenting herself with a little subscription-book which she sent in for inspection, with a printed certificate to the facts of her history, signed with the somewhat conventionally Saxon names of WILLIAM TOMPKINS and JOHN JOHNSON. These gentlemen set forth, in terms vaguer than can be reproduced, that her object in coming to America was to get money to go back to Italy; and the whole document had so fictitious an air that it made us doubt even the nationality of the bearer; but we were put to shame by the decent joy she manifested in an Italian salutation. There was no longer a question of imposture in anybody's mind; we gladly paid tribute to her poetic fiction, and she thanked us with a tranquil courtesy that placed the obligation where it belonged. As she turned to go with many good wishes, we pressed her to have some dinner, but she answered with a compliment unsurpassably flattering. She had just dined—in another palace. The truth is, there is not a single palace on Benicia-street, and our little box of pine and paper would hardly have passed for a palace on the stage, where these things are often contrived with great simplicity; but as we had made a little Italy together, she touched it with the exquisite politeness of her race, and it became for the instant a lordly mansion, standing on the Chiaja, or the Via Nuovissima, or the Canalazzo.—*Atlantic Monthly for April.*

General KILPATRICK and Hon. WALTER HARRIMAN, Governor of New-Hampshire, are to take the stump in Connecticut next week.

A NEW NOVEL BY VICTOR HUGO.

Passing by CHARLES DICKENS, who is, perhaps, the most popular novelist of the day, and whose stories are more read than those of any other man alive or dead, and that by all grades of society, from the kitchen to the drawing-room, from the factory to the mansion—passing by him, VICTOR HUGO takes the next place. We speak of English and American taste, for on the Continent of Europe, and especially in France, where both his ideas and his peculiar forms of expression are native, he is the favorite of all those who prefer elegant literature to the merely sensational,—noble, earnest thought to lascivious descriptions, and earnest labor for the liberty and happiness of man to such mere collections of plot and excitement as the *Count of Monte Christo*, or *The Iron Mask*.

VICTOR HUGO is best known to the people of the United States by his five consecutive novels—*Fantine, Cosette, Marius, St. Denis* and *Jean Valjean*—comprising the great complete romance, *Les Miserables*, or "The Unhappy." His smaller and later work, *The Toilers of the Sea*, in which descriptions of storms and sea monsters, together with wonderful mechanical conceptions, seemed to have exhausted the subjects; this is not so widely known here, but is not less worthy to be known.

The last work from his tireless pen, *The Man who Laughs; or, By the King's Command*, is now being published in the *Weekly Journal* of D. APPLETON & CO., New-York. The first chapter appears in the first number of their *Journal*, on April 3, in which paper it will be continued from week to week, to the end. They have purchased duplicates of the perfect work, both in French and English, and hold the copyright for the United States. Therefore, the columns of their new illustrated weekly will afford the first opportunity of reading the story within the reach of the American public. The author himself considers *By the King's Command* his master-piece, and it has been slowly growing in the workshop of his brain and of his shaping hands, for twenty years. The fact of its simultaneous appearance in Paris, London and all the great European capitals, as well as in the American metropolis, and its translation into and publication in nine different languages is evidence at least of what the literary world expects from this new work, and of the extent to which the great publishers agree with the author as to its being a master-piece of fiction.

The price paid him by the French publishers—300,000 francs, irrespective of other payments from other lands—is also evidence, and of a very substantial kind. By the courtesy of the American publishers, we have been permitted to read the advance sheets of *By the King's Command*; and while it is yet too soon to discover the purpose or guess the climax of the plot, yet it can be seen that the treatment is entirely new, and the story already grows absorbingly interesting. We have read enough to see that this, the first attempt of VICTOR HUGO to paint English life on an extended scale, is not by any means a failure,—to discover that he has been a close and discriminating student of English history in fields comparatively unreaped and unknown,—that he has fully comprehended and digested what he has garnered, and that, for once, a Frenchman has understood the English heart.

That our readers may not be obliged to take our mere opinion of this book, we will be liberal of extracts. Be it remembered that the story itself begins one hundred and eighty years ago, and that some of its details have to do with the days of OLIVER CROMWELL, of CHARLES II., of JAMES II., and of QUEEN ANNE. The following is interesting as a description of an art now (fortunately) lost:

This vivisection of other days was not limited to perfecting phenomena for the public resort, buffoons for the palace—a species of improvement upon the courtier—and eunuchs for Sultans and Popes. It abounded in variations. One of its triumphs was the making a cock for the King of England.

It was the custom, in the English King's palace, that there should be a sort of nocturnal man, who could crow like a cock. This watcher, up while others slept, prowled round the palace, and uttered, from hour to hour, this cry of the poultry-yard, repeated as often as was needed for supplying the place of a clock. This man, promoted to be a cock, had for this purpose undergone, in childhood, an operation on the pharynx, which was a portion of the art described by DR. CONQUEST. Under CHARLES II. the salivation resulting from the operation having disgusted the Duchess of PORTSMOUTH, the office was kept up, so as not to diminish the lustre of the Crown, but a man not mutilated was made to do the crowing. For this employment a veteran officer was usually selected. Under JAMES II. this functionary called himself WM. SAMPSON COCK, and received annually, for his crowing, £9 2s. 6d.

Scarcely a hundred years ago, as the memoirs of CATHERINE II. tell us, when the Czar or Czarina was displeased with any Russian Prince, the Prince was made to cower down in the grand ante-chamber of the palace, and remained in this posture an appointed number of days, mewing, by order, like a cat, or clucking like a hen that is sitting, and pecking at his food on the floor.

One of the discoveries of the author in this kind of lost art, becomes seemingly, and perhaps really, the basis of his plot. The description is of a kind of human vampire that preyed, not upon the graves of the dead, but the minds and bodies of the living. He writes:

The trade in children, during the seventeenth century, was made complete, as we have just explained, by a craft. The Comprachicos followed this trade and practiced this craft. They bought children, worked up a little this first material, and presently sold it again.

The sellers were of every kind, from the miserable father getting rid of his family, to the master utilizing his stud of slaves. Selling men was a very simple affair. In our day, one is punished for maintaining this right. It may be remembered that, less than a century ago, the Elector of Hesse sold his subjects to the King of England, who wanted men for killing in America. They went to the Elector of Hesse as to a butcher to buy meat. The Elector of Hesse kept gun-flesh. This Prince hung up his subjects on nails in his shop. Bargain! they are for sale. In England, under JEFFREYS, after the tragical adventure of MONMOUTH, many a Lord and gentleman was decapitated and quartered. These victims left wives and daughters—widows and orphans, whom JAMES II. presented to the Queen his wife. The Queen sold these ladies to WILLIAM PENN. It is probable that this King had discount allowed him, and so much per cent. What is surprising is, not that JAMES II. should have sold these women, but that WILLIAM PENN should have bought them.

The bargain by PENN is excused or explained herein, that PENN, having a desert to sow with men, had need of women. The women were part of his implements.

These ladies were a good thing for her gracious Majesty the Queen. The young ones brought a high price. One has the uncomfortable sense of a complicated scandal, in reflecting that PENN probably got the old duchesses very cheap.

The Comprachicos were called also the Cheylas, a Hindoo word that signifies the spoilers of child-nests.

For a long period, the Comprachicos only half hid themselves. There is, sometimes, in the social arrangement, a penumbra, not unfavorable to nefarious crafts; they keep themselves alive therein. We have witnessed in our day, in Spain, an affiliation of this sort, directed by the bandit RAMON SELLES, last from 1834 to 1866, and keep for thirty years three provinces in a state of alarm, Valencia, Alicante and Murcia.

Under the STUARTS, the Comprachicos were not in bad odor at Court. At need, state-craft made use of them. They were, for JAMES II., almost an *instrumentum regni*. It was the epoch when cumbersome and refractory families were thinned off, when dependants were cut short, when heirs were apparently suppressed. Sometimes one branch was defrauded for the benefit of another. The Comprachicos had one talent—that of disfiguring—which recommended them politically. To disfigure is more advantageous than to kill. There was, in truth, the iron mask, but that was an awkward weapon. One can't people Europe with iron masks, while deformed mountebanks haunt the streets quite naturally. Besides, the mask of iron can be snatched off, and the masks of flesh cannot. Masking you forever with your own countenance—nothing is more ingenious. The Comprachicos worked up man as the Chinese work up a tree. They had secrets, as we have said; they had special dodges. This is a lost art. A certain fantastic stunting came from their hands. It was preposterous, but deep-set. They touched up a little being with so much tact that its father would not recognize it. "*Et que méconnaîtrait l'œil même de son père*," says RACINE, with an error in his French. Sometimes they left the dorsal column straight, but they remade the face. They took the mark out of a child as one takes the mark out of a handkerchief. The progeny intended for jugglers had their joints dislocated in a scientific way. They might be said to be boned. This made gymnasts.

Not only did they take away from the child his countenance; they also deprived him of his memory. At least they took away all they could. The child was unconscious of the mutilation that he had undergone. This fearful surgery left a trace upon his face, not in his mind. At the best he could but remember that one day he had been seized by certain men, that he had gone to sleep, and that then he had been cured. 'Cured of what?'—he did not know. Burnings with sulphur and incisions by steel—he could recall nothing. The Comprachicos, during the operation, deadened the little patient by means of a stupefying powder that passed for magical, and that suppressed pain. This powder has been always known in China, and is used to this day. China has had, before us, all our inventions—printing, artillery, aerostation, chloroform—only the discovery that in Europe springs at once into life and growth, remains in embryo in China, and, though preserved, is dead. China is a glass bottle for a fœtus.

JAMES II. tolerated the Comprachicos; and for good reason—he made use of them. At least this happened to him more than once. One does not always disdain what one despises. Such lower calling, excellent expedient sometimes for the higher calling that is termed politics, was voluntarily left miserable, but was not persecuted. No superintendence, but a certain attention. It might be useful. The law shut one eye; the King opened another.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

History of its Operations for the Past Half Century—Description of the Bible House and What is Done There—Interesting Figures.

The vast pile of buildings which confront the Cooper Institute and cover the block bounded by Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue, Astor-place and Ninth-street, can never be regarded with indifference, for here flows the fountains of sacred lore for the New World, as from the British and Foreign Bible Society of London issue the Bibles for the Old World. This is true in a general sense, since the publication of Bibles by private firms sinks into insignificance when compared with the operations of these two gigantic Societies, which, like the wonderful double stars discovered by astronomers, move in the harmony of a mutual and concentric purpose.

The American Bible Society was founded in the City of New-York in May, 1816, in a Convention composed of the representatives from twenty-eight Bible Societies scattered throughout the different States of the Union. MR. ELIAS BOUDINOT, the President of the New Jersey Bible Society, by whose exertions the preliminary arrangements were made, was elected the first President of the great National Society; and from that period down to the present time it has gone on developing in usefulness and power, until it has become one of the great institutions of the country. The early accommodations of the Society were of the most meagre character—now a small office in Cedar-street, then a rear room in Cliff-street, then a place in old Sloat-lane, now Hanover-street; and it was not till the sixth year of its existence that the Society had a house of its own. At first the printing of the Bibles was done by contract; but, in 1844, the policy of the Society in this respect was reconsidered by the Board of Managers, and, shortly afterward, they determined to print their own Bibles, Testaments and Psalters. In 1853 the Society removed from Nassau-street to the present building, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 29th of June in the previous year. The cost of the edifice and ground was nearly $300,000; but, owing to the rise in the value of property, the building is now worth a great deal more. In 1854 the use of electrotype plates was first adopted, resulting in a great saving of outlay and immense facilities for producing the Scriptures. The Society owns at present about one hundred sets of stereotype and electrotype plates of the Bible, or portions thereof. Some of these, as the plates for the quarto and Imperial quarto Bibles, the Bible in raised letters for the blind, the royal octavo Bible, &c., are of great value, and among the very best specimens of modern typographic art. These plates are preserved with special care in fire-proof vaults beneath the building.

The front of the Bible House on Fourth-avenue is one hundred and ninety-eight feet nine inches; on Astor-place, two hundred and two feet ten inches; on Third-avenue, seventy-six feet eleven inches; on Ninth-street, two hundred and thirty-two feet six inches. There is a large open area in the centre, beneath which are placed the boilers for machinery and the steam generators for heating the rooms. The first story is twelve feet high; the second thirteen. There are four other stories, which vary from eleven feet to nine feet six inches. The whole building is faced with Philadelphia pressed brick.

The paper for printing Bibles is received on Ninth-street, and hoisted to the fifth story, where the first processes necessary to the manufacture of a book are carried on. Here the paper is wetted; here the type is set up; here the forms are electrotyped; and here the printing of the sheets is performed. There are twenty-one presses at work here day after day; and eighty persons are employed in the different departments, many of them being young girls and women. Almost all the presses are fed by females. Here, also, are the hydraulic presses, where the sheets for editions of a superior character are placed separately between glazed boards, and then subjected to a pressure of 500 or 600 tons, which takes out all the indentations made by the type, and leaves the sheets as smooth as glass. The Society spends annually about $150,000 for paper.

The sheets thus prepared descend to the fourth story, where all the operations in commencing the binding of a book are carried on. Girls fold the sheets, which are then placed in piles upon a table shaped like a horse-shoe, and here a young woman walks round and rapidly slips off sheet after sheet in regular order to make up the Bible. The bundles are then notched across the back by means of circular saws driven by machinery, and thence pass into the hands of the sewing girls. The room where these young women sit together at their work presents a remarkably cheerful and lively appearance. The room occupies the entire side fronting on Fourth-avenue; it is well lighted, and the table containing the frames in which the books are sewed run down the middle of the room, and is occupied on both sides by the girls at their work. There are about 220 persons employed on this floor, of which the large majority are girls.

The Bibles, advanced to this stage of manufacture, are then sent down to the third story, when the process technically known as "forwarding," which in fact consists in putting the book into covers, is carried on. On this floor 107 persons are employed. The principle of caste here begins to show itself. Hitherto the books, being mere bundles of paper sewn together, have, like men at their birth, presented very little difference to the eye. Now they begin to separate themselves into ranks; from the grand quarto Bible, bound in morocco and richly gilded, down to the unpretending little 32mo Testament uniformed in plain cloth, and sold for ten cents. All the processes by which they are gotten into this diversity of attire are performed with great skill and unvarying regularity. The cost of gold leaf, for the adornment of the books is quite a large item in the Society's outlay. The process of gilding entails one rather singular inconvenience upon the men who are engaged at it. Not a breath of air must be admitted to the apartment where gilding is carried on, or all these dazzling strips of gold leaf would take to themselves wings, and, like lovely gilded flies, float off with celerity to parts unknown. So, amid the most intense heats of Summer the men have to work on with closed windows, not daring to invite the entrance of those restless zephyrs that would refresh them.

The whole of these departments are under the charge of MR. WM. MARTIN, Superintendent of Printing, a courteous gentleman, thoroughly informed in every detail of the work, and willing to communicate information of a very interesting character.

The Bibles, when completed, are sent down to the first floor, whereon are situated the depository and the salesroom. The depository is a large apartment entirely filled with racks from floor to ceiling, in which the Bibles are piled in regular order. At present it does not appear to contain more than fifteen or twenty thousand volumes. "We have not a large stock on hand," said the Superintendent, "the demand is so great"—which is a very gratifying piece of news. The applications for Bibles, Testaments and Psalters for the Southern States are very urgent, and are, of course, filled as rapidly as possible. Among the editions lately completed with special reference to Southern wants is a beautiful "great primer" copy of the Gospel of St. John, in octavo. This divine work, issued in such bold and beautiful letter, is intended to serve as a reader in the adult colored schools, a purpose for which it seems excellently suited. The number of copies of the Bible distributed gratuitously to the freedmen in the South is very large. During the year 1864, the number of Bibles given to these persons was nearly twenty thousand, and the number given to them since has annually increased.

The general object of the American Bible Society, as stated in the first article of their Constitution, is "to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment;" and it is added, "the only copies in the English language to be circulated by the Society shall be the version now in common use"—that is the version known as the King James' Bible. The instructions to the agents are: "Be discriminating, prompt, thorough and generous. Avoid waste, perversion and misuse of the Word of God; and let your distribution be a work of faith and labor of love, for the salvation of souls and the glory of God."

In addition to the various reprints of the English Bible, the Society is largely engaged in printing the Scriptures in foreign languages and dialects. MR. MARTIN was kind enough to show us the collection of specimens of these various editions; and most of them are curious and interesting in the highest degree. To the American, perhaps, the collection of editions of the Indian Scriptures is as attractive as any. Here we have the Cherokee New Testament, printed, it is presumed, in that remarkable alphabet which was invented by an ingenious chief for the use of his tribe. The letters have more resemblance to the Russian than the Roman type. Then there are the same scriptures in the Ojibbeway and Dakota, Isaiah in Mohawk, and the New Testament in Choctaw. In turning over the leaves of the latter one is principally occupied with conjectures as to how any human being can manage to remember, let alone pronounce, words of such extraordinary length and structure. They resemble words spoken by no other races beneath the skies. The little Syriac Testament is an elegant work, as is also the same Scriptures in Armenian; this type, however, must be very fatiguing to the eye. There is a large edition of the New Testament in Slavic and Bulgarian, (upon opposite pages,) the letter of which in both languages seems very legible and handsome. But the principal achievement of the Society is its magnificent Arabic Bible, which was completed and printed last year. The translation of the Scriptures was performed by DR. ELI SMITH and DR. VAN WYCK, and each sheet was submitted to native scholars and to missionaries of different religious denominations conversant with Arabic. Its style of execution is a perfect transcript of the Arabic calligraphy of the Koran, according to a pattern designed by DR. SMITH, and executed by MR. HOMAN HALLOCK, of the Mission; and the letter is so delicate, distinct and beautiful that the most critical Mohammedan, who regarded with prejudice and as a profanation the printing of sacred books, receives this Bible with delight. Here, then, are the Scriptures available for the vast Arabic-speaking people—a population extending from Morocco and Timbuctoo on the west, beyond Calcutta on the east, and numbering at least one hundred and twenty millions. The Arabic Bible, without points, is an octavo book of 1,[illegible] pages. Three sets of stereotype plates were prepared, of which one set has been retained in New-York; the second forwarded to the depository at Beirut, and the third presented to the British and Foreign Bible Society. There is also an Arabic Testament and Psalter, with points, of which three sets of stereotype plates have been prepared and disposed of in the same way. Editions of four thousand copies each have been struck off from these plates. One hundred cases of Bibles and Testaments in Arabic, Armenian, Syriac, Slavic and Bulgarian were lately forwarded to Rev. MR. BLISS, the Society's agent in Constantinople. The number of foreign translations of the Scriptures toward the preparation of which the Society has contributed either directly or indirectly, and the expense of which it has borne, either wholly or in part, is forty-six. While the number of those toward the printing and distributing of which it has contributed is much larger. The Society has also, at great expense, prepared the Bible in raised letters for the blind, the stereotype plate from which this magnificent book is printed costing $13,000.

What then is the total amount of work accomplished by these societies? The British and Foreign Bible Society was organized in 1804, and from that date to year 1867, it issued 48,000,000 of Bibles. The American Bible Society, founded in 1816, issued in the same period nearly 25,000,000 of Bibles. So that in the space of sixty-four years there had been poured out upon the nations of the earth the enormous number of 70,000,000 of Bibles—a truly astounding result, and one by which it is difficult to calculate the consequences. For this sowing of seed can hardly yet be come to harvest. The largest issues of Bibles have been made within the last few years; and for the results of this scattering of the Divine Word we must look forward among coming generations. In future events we must trace the persistence of Divine truth.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Course of the British Government During the War—Resentment of Americans.

From the London Spectator.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 17, 1869.

Alas! the fleeting years glide by. Six laden with changes have passed wearily enough, as our souls were groaning beneath their trials, yet seeming now like the dreams of six troubled nights since I began my unwonted but welcome labors for the *Spectator*. But over all the old that these years have borne away, and all the new that they have brought in, there falls one dark, immutable, immovable shadow—a shadow cast by a resentment that twice was dying, and that long ago would have been dead, had it not been planted afresh in the bosoms of two generations, and that towers so high that it is ever in sight across the great ocean which divides two kindred peoples. It is the one constant positive force, the one unvariable element in our foreign politics. I hoped that it was withering; and certain facts even led me to believe, weakly and fondly, that I had done one man's little share in its destruction. It is with grief that I am obligde to own that my hope was vanity and my fancy foolishness. *The old feeling here against the British Government and the British nation is as strong and as deep-rooted as ever.* It is a feeling that has a spring in the bosom of every "American;" and yet it is without the slightest tinge of personal resentment. Among the thousands of Englishmen and Scotchmen who have visited "the States," since the *Alabama* set out, in the eyes of the world, from a British port, for the destruction of the commerce of the United States, I believe that there is not one, I am sure that there are few, who did not meet a hearty welcome—a welcome which seemed, because it was, easier in the giving than in the receiving. And yet, speaking with the frankness and with the knowledge which are my only claims upon the attention of my readers, I am obliged to say, that there is no hope of the speedy settlement of the grave questions in dispute between the two countries. I am obliged to confess also that the reason of this is an unwillingness on the part of the people here to settle those questions unless upon terms the acceptance of which by the British people is impossible, without a display of magnanimity on their part, of which it would be hard to find a parallel in history. MR. REVERDY JOHNSON's course since he has been in London has given great offence here, not so much because of any particular act or word of his, but because his tone has misrepresented the tone of his country. He has borne himself as if he had been sent to conciliate the British Government and the British people; but he was sent, not to conciliate, but to be conciliated. The subject of the protocol which he has arranged is not regarded here as a mere subject of negotiation and of mutual compromise. In any proposition for the accommodation of this difficult matter that will meet with favor among the "American" people, the starting-point must be that they have not only suffered material wrong, but been treated with studied and unconcealed indignity, and that the points to be settled are only the nature of the acknowledgment, the extent of the reparation, and the mode of the assurance to be given against a repetition of the same offences. The value of the vessels destroyed by the *Alabama* is looked upon as the smallest item in our books against Great Britain. Far beyond that is the fact that our whole commerce was driven from the sea by vessels fitted out, sheltered, and refitted in British ports; and even this enormous material wrong is of less influence upon the mood in which our people regard the subject than the spirit in which that wrong was done, and suffered to be done. If the latter is not first considered by those who represent both peoples, they are comparatively indifferent about the first, and even the second. For this is the great difficulty in the dissipation of the cloud that lowers between us—that the wrong complained of is one that cannot be paid for with dollars and cents. You might as well offer a gentleman a guinea, or a thousand guineas, for an insult to his wife. What are called the *Alabama* claims are mere occasions for the reparation of an indignity the greatest that one civilized nation ever suffered from another. The money paid in damages would, of course, be taken quickly enough—by the individuals whose property was destroyed; but, as far as the people are concerned, that money would be only a visible sign and witness of an acknowledgment of wrong-doing on the part of the British Government and the British people. The latter are not very much inclined to sit down quietly to the eating of a good large slice of humble-pie, and yet I do not see how this question is to be settled without some such performance. Otherwise, the feeling of "Americans," too generally I fear, is such that they will say: "Very well, if the British people are not willing to begin by admitting that they have done us wrong, let the matter stand. We can afford to wait for our money, or to do without it; and, meanwhile, we can also wait for an opportunity of letting the British people read the law of international comity by the light of their own burning ships. And from the war which might be the consequence of this measuring to Great Britain as she meted it to us, we do not shrink; we neither seek it, nor avoid." MR. SEWARD has throughout his correspondence expressed the feeling of those for whom he professed to speak in his insisting that the chief wrong we suffered, the source of all other wrongs, the wrong of which they were the mere consequences or concomitants, was the recognition of belligerent rights in the rebels. The plea that I have seen lately urged in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the Supreme Court has decided that the proclamation or existence of a blockade is in itself evidence of war, technical war, and therefore of the existence of two parties to the war with belligerent rights, is not regarded here as having any bearing on this question—as having no more, indeed, than it would have upon the condition of things that would arise if Yorkshire were to take arms for some fancied grievance, and the British Government, to cut off munitions of war from the insurgents, were to proclaim a blockade of its ports on the German Ocean. The recognition by us of such insurgents as belligerents would be regarded as a parallel case to the recognition of our insurgents at such at the time of the issuing of the Queen's proclamation.

But it is needless, and worse than needless, to discuss this subject any more. There is nothing new to be said upon it. All the facts are known to both parties, and to all the world. And unfortunately not only are the facts well known, the damages easily to be estimated, and the how of the whole matter as plain as day, but neither we nor the world were left in any doubt as to the why. MR. LAYER's doings and those of his coadjutors were explained to us in very good English by Peers, and members of Parliament, and Ministers, and leading journalists, and the purpose of all these people were but the plainer for the protest of an honorable few so feeble that they were powerless, as was made manifest in every [illegible]. This is the case—this and that tone toward us which is the consequence of mistaking the inhabitants of a new country for a new people, and which prevents the British people, but not individual Englishmen and Scotchmen, from treating the "American" people just as if they were Englishmen in another country, neither scorning them, nor flattering, nor wondering, nor curiously examining, but taking them as a matter of course. The same journal that I have already mentioned has recently expressed a great desire to know how "Americans" can be treated so as not to offend what it calls their sensitive nature. There is nothing easier to be told; and there is, I venture to say, no great sensitiveness in the case—not more than is the natural fruit of some three or four generations of rather rough treatment. Just leave off considering at all how "the Americans" should be treated, and behave to them as you would to your countrymen if England were divided politically, and all north of the Severn were to set up a new government to-morrow. That is all the secret.

What I have written is not an expression of my own feeling, or that of the large, although by no means dominant, part of my countrymen who generally think with me. In this matter of the *Alabama* and the like, I feel that we, being at once the injured and the successful party, could afford to be magnanimous. That we could say, "Hear us, for we speak in sad earnestness. You have made a great mistake, you have done us wrong, and have acted foolishly. You seem to feel this now yourselves, and yet not to see the way of requiting your wrong and atoning for your folly without a humiliation that you think would cost you your self-respect. You are wrong again; you would stand up more worthy of respect for your acknowledgment and your reparation. But we do not insist on your passing through what you regard as degradation. Once more let bygones be bygones. Remember what an awful blunder you have made, and open no such new account with us, unless you would have us undertake the settlement of that and of the old ones in our own way—a way that we both of us should rue, and not only we, but all mankind, as long as memory holds her place in this distracted globe." I am, Sir, &c.,

A YANKEE.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Generals Butler and Schenck—Butler and the Speaker—The Defeat of Defrees.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22, 1869.

Those who were aware of the persistency with which MR. BUTLER dogged the steps of Speaker BLAINE before the committees were announced; who knew that he left no influences either of persuasion or threats untried to secure important positions, and who noticed the sullen anger written all over his face when the committees were being read, fully expected a demonstration by way of retaliation from him at an early day. In this expectation all agreed; but how, or just when it would come, none could determine. Mr. BUTLER himself answered these questions of the curious much sooner than any one expected.

The accusation the very next day, in open House, that Mr. SCHENCK was in the whisky ring was his reply. SCHENCK, he believed, had fought him off the Committee of Ways and Means. BLAINE, he asserted, had virtually promised him the Chairmanship of Appropriations, but when he found he was not to have it, he wrote a friendly (?) note to BLAINE intended to create the impression with the initiated that he had declined it. This precluded a direct attack on BLAINE; and so BUTLER turned to SCHENCK. An item providing that certain salaries and expenses should be paid by distillers instead of the Government had been dropped out in the enrolling of an Appropriation bill. It involved a million and a half of dollars. BUTLER, with that indirectness of his which, with him, constitutes galling directness, charged that SCHENCK acted in the interest of the whisky ring, in defending the error, if error it was; and before he finished he had pointedly charged that SCHENCK himself was in the whisky ring, and that his matters should be investigated.

Though nothing further has been said on the floor, a great deal has been said in private, and the feeling on both sides is very bitter. Each party is daring the other to come on, and if either one or the other accepts the challenge, the country will not want for interesting developments.

TELEGRAMS AND DETECTIVES.

It is no wonder BUTLER is feared by his fellow members. During the months preceding impeachment, and those which followed, he had detectives in all parts of the country, and no small part of their time is believed to have been spent in spying out the affairs of prominent men in each House.

But his great mine of wealth was the mass of telegrams he inspected. These passed under his eye by thousands, and it is fair to infer that nothing which a lawyer of his acuteness could discover a value in was allowed to escape him. With these to aid him, he summoned witnesses and asked questions concerning his associates, which added to his stock the increased value of sworn testimony to verify or explain the substance matter of the dispatches.

It is said that he bases his charges against General SCHENCK both upon telegrams and testimony thus obtained, and so an air of mystery is thrown over the whole affair, which is creating unusual interest.

But the battle, if joined, will not be all on BUTLER's side. General SCHENCK is just as positive as BUTLER ever was, and has plenty of excellent ammunition to hurl at him. No cunning weaving together of a few disconnected dispatches, supported by testimony from which portions have been expurgated, as in previous mosaics which the Massachusetts member has presented to the House, will go for anything with General SCHENCK. He is quite able to riddle all such devices.

The only definite thing which has leaked out concerning BUTLER's purposes, and what he knows, is that he intends to press the matter, and that he says he has sworn testimony to the effect that a whisky man drew an important whisky clause in the Revenue bill for SCHENCK, and that the latter was in the ring with the witness. When BUTLER attempts to make the House believe this, or any similar charge of its importance, then the tug of war will come.

Then it is expected that BUTLER will be charged with selling out himself to the whisky ring, and agreeing, for certain considerations, to suppress evidence taken before his Committee to investigate failure of impeachment. And as a matter of like character the House may, for the first time, learn what evidence was taken concerning Senator POMEROY which it was deemed best to suppress. And if the notes are destroyed, as the witnesses are still alive, it may be possible to astonish even Mr. BUTLER. At least some friends of General SCHENCK incline strongly to that opinion.

The country may well be desirous of having the challenges given accepted. And from the intimations given above, it is very easy to see that the contest will bring to light quite another side of the corruption which all believe was connected with the attempts to defeat impeachment, and expose in their real characters some Senators and members who have heretofore been able to hide their infamies. At least one other Senator than the seven who were so severely denounced may find before the Butler-Schenck battle ends that time makes all things even. It may be that the session will close before any open steps will be taken on either side, but the bitterness excited is such that the matter will not be allowed to die.

As already stated, BUTLER's smothered wrath broke forth under a belief that SCHENCK had been the chief man in fighting him off the Ways and Means. His story is that BLAINE came down to Lowell last Summer, and virtually promised him the Chairmanship of Appropriations if he would go against DAWES. When DAWES withdrew BLAINE insisted upon placing him in that place instead of BUTLER. Then, as he says, he was put on Ways and Means, and just as the Committees were to be announced, on a certain Friday, SCHENCK and some others, at the last moment, faced BLAINE down, compelled him to postpone the announcement till the next Monday, and finally succeeded in getting BUTLER's name scratched off. When BUTLER heard of this he watched for BLAINE, but the latter cunningly eluded him. After the House opened on Monday, in order to avoid him till the last moment, the Speaker left the chair and passed into the room of the Committee on Appropriations, giving orders to the messenger at the door to let no one in, and to bring in no cards. BUTLER followed not far behind, and was stopped. He insisted upon entering. The messenger told him the Speaker was in there. "He is just the man I want to see," said BUTLER. "But he wants to be alone, and gave orders that no one should see him," said the doorkeeper. "Then I'll wait till he comes out," replied the General, and with this he began to pace like a vigilant sentinel before the door. Shortly after some one called him to go into the House. To this he replied that he was waiting for BLAINE.

"BLAINE is in the chair," said his friend.

The astonished General darted into the Chamber, and, sure enough, the Speaker was in his place and almost ready to announce the committees. BUTLER says BLAINE never got through the door he was watching.

There were only two other ways—one up the chimney, and the other out the window.

Desperate circumstances demand desperate expedients.

And so Mr. BUTLER has his hands full. The Bingham campaign is not closed, though each army is just now quiet in camp. The Schenck war is opening vigorously. The above gives only an outline view of the Blaine battle. The results of the two last named will be full of interest to the country.

THE SENATE WRANGLE.

The House is by no means having all the spicy things to itself. The tricks by which Mr. DEFREES was thrown overboard, and the complications which they involve, are full of interest. Senator HAMLIN had an old score to settle with DEFREES, as well as a late one. He believed that Mr. LINCOLN wanted to defeat him at Baltimore, and had sent DEFREES on a mission to help accomplish it. Then DEFREES had engineered the nomination of COLFAX at Chicago. FENTON had the same grievance. MORTON was on one side of a deep-seated Indiana feud and DEFREES on another. This triple combination easily defeated him. The work was all so secret that none except the parties to it were made aware of the movement till just as the caucus was assembling.

Most of the Indianians here are strong partisans of DEFREES. The large majority outside of those directly interested think the whole movement an excessively mean one, and entirely [illegible]. One of the first things that occurred to most, when the word went round that DEFREES had been defeated, was that the Senate had struck a blow at its presiding officer's nearest friend. It has been admitted on all sides, since the Chicago Convention, that Mr. DEFREES' good management secured the nomination of Mr. COLFAX, and the action of the Senate called all the circumstances to mind again. But it does not appear that their relations entered into the scheming of the caucus. At any rate Senator MORTON, who has long been a strong opponent of Mr. DEFREES, wishes it to be understood that he is on the best terms with Mr. COLFAX, and no action of his in caucus was even remotely directed at his friend, the Vice-President. There is a little incident connected with the affair, which well illustrates the strong feeling which it has excited.

As the story goes, one of the chief actors, not long since, being absent from Washington in the interest of another, received the following dispatch in return for a great service rendered: "God bless you, my friend, and reward you, as I never can." A day or two after the result of the caucus became known this dispatch was returned to its author by a friend of the one who first received it, with this indorsement: "Confidence in an unfaithful man in time of trouble is like a broken tooth, and a foot out of joint." The effect of this can be imagined. It is like the letting loose of foxes with firebrand attachments in the standing corn of Washington society.

OTHER FEUDS.

Aside from this which is of general interest, there is a bitter struggle going on within the Indiana delegation, and one of scarcely less intensity in the Missouri circle. The advent of General WILL CUMBACK and his friends in search of office gave rise to the first. It seems that a part of the House delegation, from the State first named, became aware of a movement on the part of CUMBACK's friends to prevent any of the "bolters" from getting office, and so when CUMBACK appeared the war waxed warm. But as each party can make itself heard in the Senate, it is believed that the spoils will not be entirely controlled by either, especially if GRANT cut this knot as he has some others, and takes disputed cases up for settlement by using names of his own selection.

In all these various feuds there is good promise for the country. Every ring in either House will have its enemy, and the chance for successful jobbing will be vastly diminished. The country can spare a good many cats.

H. V. B.

THE PARDON OF MARTIN.

Motion in the United States District Court for his Discharge—Statement by District-Attorney Hillard.

On a motion by Mr. RANNEY, made to the United States Circuit Court in Boston on Wednesday afternoon, for the discharge of Mr. MARTIN, District-Attorney GEORGE S. HILLARD addressed the Court as follows, according to a report in the *Advertiser*:

I ask the indulgence of the Court in a few remarks, because the case is one of grave importance and of great moment in its legal and moral aspects. The Marshal received the pardon on the 5th of March, a document entirely unlike the usual form of a pardon. The words "and thereupon was sentenced to —— on the —— day of" are erased. The word "sentence" is used when there has been no sentence. It is in the handwriting of the Assistant Secretary of the State, as I am informed. It reached the hands of the Marshal by mail on the 5th of March, and in the afternoon of that day was recalled to Washington. The present Attorney-General, upon consideration of the subject, held that the pardon, having been delivered to the Marshal, took effect, and caused the document to be returned. In his opinion I think he was right as a matter of law. It is, however, the usage for pardons to be sent to the United States Attorney for Massachusetts, that he may consider and report upon the case, and upon his report, and not until such report has been made, is it granted by the Executive. For the first time in my official experience has this been omitted, in by far the most important case in which a pardon has been granted during my term in this district. It is not proper to state outside rumors as to the sources from which this movement originated, which resulted in a pardon. I do, however, beg leave to protest against the great want of official propriety on the part of the Executive and his advisers, in not applying to this office for a report upon the case. And if it were not the last act of an expiring administration, but was the act of an administration which was to continue in power, it would be for me to consider whether I could any longer hold an office in consideration of such want of propriety in an act so unwarrantable as this.

There are, besides, other considerations arising from the nature of the offence. It is a matter of great public moment. So far as this pardon and the acquittal of SMITH are concerned, it would seem to be a rule that any man in care of money may embezzle the funds if it can be shown that he did not squander it upon his own living, but for purposes of speculation either for himself or for others. MARTIN and SMITH have caused the destruction of a million of dollars. It is a matter for business men and State-street to consider. It would be improper for me to interpose any technical objection to the pardon. It absolves MARTIN from punishment for all acts charged against him in that particular indictment. There are two other indictments. I did not propose to pursue MR. MARTIN under those. I don't know that I shall do so now. But I do not wish to bind myself to any declaration. I deem it fair to state that I am informed by the President of the bank that new matter for charges against MARTIN have been found, and it may be my duty to bring the attention of the Grand Jury to them. I have also been informed that it is the intention of MARTIN to leave the State. All I have to ask the Court is, that it will take the suggestion made by Mr. FIELD. The bail should bring Mr. MARTIN into Court and surrender him. The bail may then be discharged. If Mr. MARTIN is guilty, he ought not to be allowed to escape.

Mr. RANNEY in reply said: When this pardon was obtained the Government was informed of the fact, and I understood that no objection would be made to it. The remarks of the District-Attorney somewhat surprise me. I have always been informed that the offence of which MARTIN was found guilty was the only one on which he was to be tried; that the result in that indictment would end the whole matter. There is an indictment against MARTIN and FELTON charging them with conspiracy to defraud. A demurrer was filed, and there never has been any intimation until this hearing that it was the intention of the Government to prosecute MARTIN on this indictment.

Mr. HILLARD—I never intended to prosecute MARTIN on the other indictments, and have no purpose now, either way, of trying him or not trying him upon them.

Mr. RANNEY—Since Mr. MARTIN then has been found guilty upon one indictment, the pardon of the Executive should be regarded as having the same effect as if he had been acquitted. It has been intimated that MARTIN intends leaving the State, but such is not the fact. He has had no such intention. It is also said that new matters have been discovered in the bank. But of this we can have no knowledge. The District-Attorney has arraigned the Government for the want of courtesy in not consulting him before granting the pardon. This is a matter between himself and the Government. There is no complaint concerning the part which Mr. MARTIN took. It is known that the application was made upon the petition of a large number of influential persons in Boston. There was laid before the Executive the record of the case, certified copies of the indictments, with a full report of the case taken at the trial. These documents were before the Executive three or four—perhaps six—weeks before the pardon was granted. It is true the District-Attorney was not consulted, but that was a matter of courtesy. I have reason to believe that this was not done because of the crowding of business at the closing hours of the Administration. It was not done because there was not time to do it, and perhaps because it was well known that the District-Attorney would not have recommended it if he had been consulted. The President in the exercise of his discretion—

Mr. HILLARD—His indiscretion.

Mr. RANNEY—Has granted the pardon, as he had full power to do under the Constitution. As to the matter of Mr. MARTIN's absence from Court at this time, it is not necessary that he should be present. There has been no intimation that he would be wanted here to-day. He has always been ready and willing to attend the Court whenever desired.

Mr. HILLARD—My promise was that the pardon should be effectual. If MARTIN were here to-morrow I would discharge the bail. I mean to make use of all the opportunities the law affords to keep hold of him.

Judge LOWELL said the Court could not consider the circumstances under which the pardon may have been granted in another department of the Government, nor the agreements which may have been made between the parties. All that he could say was that the Government have the right to demand that the defendant be present in Court, unless he is ill or the parties agree to go forward in his absence. The fact that other indictments are pending is not a sufficient reason, but it is the right of the Government that the defendant be present.

Further hearing upon the motion was accordingly postponed to Saturday, when Mr. MARTIN will be present.

The Kentucky Insurance Company—An Important Decision.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, March 24.

Chancellor WOOLLEY has given a decision in the case of the Kentucky Insurance Company vs. Osburn, &c., in the Louisville Chancery Court. The Legislature repealed the charter of this Company, and directed the Louisville Chancery Court to appoint a receiver to take charge of its assets, &c. Chancellor PIRTLE decided the repealing act to be unconstitutional, but that decision was reversed by the Court of Appeals. Thereupon the Company instituted the above action to have its debts paid and its affairs settled.

The important question which arose in the case, and which was hotly contested, was as to the effect of the repeal upon the outstanding policies of the Company and upon the debts due and owing by the Company. On one side it was contended that the repeal only had the effect to prohibit the Company from taking new business, and could not constitutionally have the effect to relieve the Company and its assets from liability for losses arising under any policy which is issued prior to the repeal of the charter. On the other side it was insisted that the repeal of the charter annulled all policies and relieved the parties who held policies and who had given installment and premium notes from all liability thereon for losses.

Chancellor WOOLLEY has decided that the debts of the Company must be paid, and that the entire assets of the Company are pledged for the liquidation of the debts of the Company, and the fulfillment of all contracts made under its charter. He has ordered that the cash and installment notes be applied to the payment of debts, and has also ordered an assessment upon the stockholders.

CHEYENNE.

A Conflict Between the Citizens and the Military.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, March 16.

For some time past there has been a small war going on between the Police of Cheyenne and the soldiers at Fort D. A. Russell. Several of the policemen are discharged soldiers, and no doubt have old grudges against some of their comrades at the fort. After pay day the soldiers would throng the town, when there would be a general knocking down and commitment of the blue coats. The soldiers complain that they are arrested for no offence, and that the object is to rob them of their money and valuables. They say that they are robbed, locked up for three or four days, or made to work on the streets, and that then, when they set out and return to the fort, they are arrested by their officers, charges preferred against them for being absent without leave, tried by Court-martial and frequently sentenced to additional imprisonment, or to lose a month's pay. This is a hard case, and the luckless wight who gets caught in Cheyenne has to pay dearly for his visit. Not long since the sutler from the fort and two officers were arrested by the Police, as they allege, while quietly walking the streets. This created a great hub-bub, and added to the ill-feeling heretofore existing between the civil and military people. A few days ago a soldier of Company E, Second United States Cavalry, was arrested and confined in the jail, and that evening the officer commanding the company ascertained that soon after dark several men had taken their arms and left the post. Major VAN VOAST at once sent Lieutenant BARTLETT, Second Cavalry, with a squad of men, after the absentees, with directions to clear all soldiers out of the town. Lieutenant BARTLETT, on reaching the jail, found about thirty cavalry soldiers around it, loudly demanding that the prisoner, their comrade, should be set at liberty. Lieutenant BARTLETT ordered them to fall in and march to the post. They obeyed, but when about half way to the fort began to scatter in the dark and drop back to town. Lieutenant BARTLETT, in attempting to drive up the delinquents, was fired on and came to the fort for assistance. The citizens, hearing that the soldiers were returning, armed themselves, and a large number of extra policemen were sworn in by the Mayor. Meantime Captain DEWEES, with his company of the Second Cavalry, was sent to the town, and other troops held in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Captain DEWEES came near coming in collision with the citizens, who were advancing a hundred strong to picket the town on the side next the fort. After a few words of explanation the Captain occupied the city, and the citizens went to their homes. There was a good deal of firing during the night, but no one hurt so far as we know. Captain EGAN was twice shot at while driving soldiers toward the fort. Before daylight the soldiers left the town, and under cover of the darkness attempted to get into the post, but a sergeant and thirteen men were caught and lodged in the guard-house. The sergeant and his comrades will be tried for mutiny.

The papers here are very reticent about the matter, and the citizens all regret it exceedingly. The soldiers have brought large sums of money into the city, and spent it freely, to the great advantage of the tradesmen and merchants. At present the officers will not sign any passes, and the soldiers are not allowed to visit the city. The officers and their wives, who formerly bought all their goods in Cheyenne, have stopped coming, and sent the sutler off to New-York to buy their goods. The post trader, we believe, intends bringing on and establishing at Fort Russell a large store for the accommodation of the soldiers and the officers and their wives. Billiard saloons are being established at the fort for the soldiers, and it is likely few more blue-coats will be seen in the city.

The Police assert that the soldiers and officers thought themselves privileged characters, disregarded the rules of the city, and were impertinent, and that all they did was to maintain the dignity, peace and order of the city, and to teach the soldiers that because they wore uniforms they could not break the town ordinances. Thus the matter stands; but Cheyenne is the loser.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The McKiever-Whalen Contested Seat in the Assembly.

From the Albany Journal, March 24.

The seat from the Fourteenth Assembly District of the County of New-York is contested. McKIEVER was the Democratic candidate, WHALEN the Tammany, and CARTER the Republican candidate. The certificate of election was awarded to WHALEN. The case was argued this morning before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. HENRY SMITH appeared as counsel for the contestant, and Mr. A. H. WAGNER for the incumbent. The following is a synopsis of the testimony, showing the manner in which the election was conducted in the Thirty-fourth Election District:

LEWIS H. LATTAN was a Register and Inspector in this district, and he testified that during the entire day Inspector McQUADE received the Assembly ballots, and he dropped many of them on the floor, and substituted others from his coat pocket, when he deposited in the ball-box; attention was called to it, and LATTAN expostulated with him, when he replied: "You have got too much to say around here, altogether; if you don't hush, I will punch you in the head."

ROBERT J. BLUCK, a poll clerk, swears he saw tickets passed up by outsiders and laid near McQUADE; that he saw tickets drop in the box when no one was voting, and that when McQUADE was accused by LATTAN of substituting tickets for Assembly from his coat pocket in lieu of those voted, McQUADE did not deny it.

CHARLES MARX, another poll clerk, testified that he heard LATTAN's complaint made to and of McQUADE, and that McQUADE did not deny it.

WM. J. FAGAN—Saw McQUADE substitute a ballot for one handed in by the voter, and Inspector McKENNA took it and put it in the box, and when the witness then and there charged them with the fraud, McQUADE looked at witness and said, "You cannot work any more on railroads;" and the witness was soon after discharged by the railroad company by which he was then employed.

PATRICK McCABE—Swears that he handed in his ballot, and McKENNA falsely pretended that he had two ballots for Assembly, and handing him back the one he had presented, substituted another, and put it in the box; and this is corroborated by the testimony of DANIEL McQUADE.

DANIEL McQUADE—Swears to an instance where a man voted a full set of tickets, and the Assembly ticket was dropped; none was put into the box at the time; McKENNA probably was waiting a more convenient time to supply a ballot for his friend.

JOHN CLARK was at the polls a short time, and four different times, "right along hand running the voters came up;" he saw McQUADE substitute other Assembly ballots for those handed in by the electors.

JOHN CASTELLO testified that he saw a voter hand an Assembly ticket to McKENNA, and he threw it on the floor and put another in its place, (p. 34.) He saw another man vote a McKiever Assembly ticket, but no ticket was put in the Assembly box, and the elector was put out because he insisted upon his right to vote for member of Assembly.

JAMES F. BUTLER observed that McKENNA, after receiving ballots, and before putting them in the box, would turn round with his back to the voter, and on one occasion the witness saw a ballot drop to the floor, and a ticket picked up and put in the box.

JAMES J. CLARK testified that he went to the poll with his uncle and two brothers to vote; each had a full set of ballots, including one for McKIEVER, Assembly; McKENNA received them, handed them to McQUADE, and "this man threw down the right Assembly ticket each time and took a ticket out of his pocket and put it in, in place of the right one," (p. 37;) he saw another man come up with tickets, McQUADE's brother challenged him, and turned to talk with him while Inspector McQUADE threw his Assembly ticket down and took another and put in the box.

PETER GREVERING testified to McKENNA's attempt to change his Assembly ticket, and to his having to retain his own by force.

HENRY BANKS says on one occasion he saw a man go in at this poll to vote; he had the McKiever Assembly ticket; he was seized by a Deputy Sheriff, run out by force, his ticket snatched from him and others substituted in their place; he was then shoved in and allowed to vote; this violence was carried on with impunity and without the least attempt on the part of the Inspectors to restore order. And this witness says, that as often as three times he saw McKiever tickets handed back and others substituted. Besides this witness swears he saw his own ticket changed when he went to vote, and that men going to vote the McKiever ticket were baffled in every way they could, and men were dragged here and there by force.

JAMES J. NICHOLSON saw McKENNA drop a McKiever Assembly ticket voted by WILLIAMSON.

TOBIAS BLOCK speaks of another man who went to vote for McKIEVER; he was seized by the Deputy Sheriff and led off, notwithstanding the party offered to swear in his vote.

PATRICK McCANN, when he went to vote for McKIEVER, was asked by Inspector McKENNA to vote for WHALEN, and when he declined, he was addressed in language too vulgar to repeat here; whether his tickets were put into the box or not, he does not know.

Mr. LATTAN speaks of an instance where a registered voter offered to swear in his vote, but it was not allowed, and a crowd surrounded him and forcibly ejected him.

MICHAEL T. KELLY testifies that McKENNA was present when he was registered; that at the poll he took the oath required by law, when McKENNA discovered that he was going to vote for McKIEVER, and then this Inspector took his tickets and tore them up before his face, and had the voter arrested. These allegations are met only by the denial of McQUADE and McKENNA. They were both supporters of WHALEN. McKENNA admits that he has been arrested several times; that he was imprisoned in 1864, and that he has since been locked up in the station-house for raising a disturbance in the house at night with his father and brother; and McQUADE can't remember whether he has ever been arrested or not.

THOMAS HUTTON, another of the Inspectors, is called by the incumbent, but he does not venture to ask him to sustain McQUADE and McKENNA; but it is proved beyond all doubt that when JEFFREY EMMISON offered his vote for WHALEN, and his name could not be found on the registry, HUTTON went home and brought another book in which his name was so freshly written that the ink was not yet dry, and on this he was allowed to vote. There were many other gross irregularities proved in this same district. At the canvass in this same district they asserted the tickets and, without any revision or any chance for one canvasser to review the work of another, they counted over the ballots on McKIEVER and CARTER's pile, and deducted the amount of them from the aggregate of the votes cast and called the remainder the Whalen vote.

Rebel Attacks on General Longstreet—Views of General Robert E. Lee.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, March 26.

We have been actually wearied out by the numberless attacks we have seen made upon General LONGSTREET. For months past he has been a target at which every village editor has been popping his pellets of bad English. The probability of his appointment to an office in New-Orleans has made them more furious than ever; and the hatred that was formerly satisfied with a paragraph a day now displays itself in columns, with no prospect of an abatement of the nuisance.

Now, what is the cause of all this abuse? Simply this: A former Confederate General of high rank and reputation, presumed to think for himself without asking other people's permission. He dared to avow his belief that politicians were damaging the South by the course they were pursuing. He deprecated the tone of the public Press among us, and the absurd speeches made by those public men who could not see that the world had moved. He deplored the action of Southern Legislatures in passing mischievous resolutions and acts, such as vagrant laws, and expressed himself in favor of the Fourteenth Amendment.

With regard to the Reconstruction laws, General LONGSTREET thought that the best thing for us would be to accept them, and for this opinion he was ostracised and loaded with abuse such as we have never known a man to receive.

In his letter dated March 18, 1867, General LONGSTREET says: "We are a conquered people. Recognising this fact fairly and squarely, there is but one course left for wise men to pursue, and that is to accept the terms that are now offered us by the conquerors. There can be no discredit to a conquered people for accepting the conditions offered by their conquerors, nor is there any occasion for a feeling of humiliation. We made an honest, and I hope, creditable fight, but we have lost. Let us come forward, then, and accept the ends involved in the struggle."

Now, we ask any unprejudiced man if the above letter and the course of General LONGSTREET do not show him to be a man of brains? Which showed more sense, those now reviling him, or the man whom they have so reviled?

But he commanded in the Confederate army, and *therefore* he *should* not think that the acceptance of the Reconstruction acts was the best that the South could do for herself! This is fine reasoning. It is not right, however, that it should apply to General LONGSTREET and not to General LEE, *who thinks that the best thing that Virginia can do is to avail herself of the efforts of the Committee of Nine*—in other words *to accept the Reconstruction acts too.*

The General's appointment to office would have nothing to do with his opinions. We have no reason to suppose that they were ever influenced by prospective views of obtaining anything at the hands of the Government. We have no right to attribute wrong motives to a man, unless it can be proved that his course has been influenced by ambition or greed, and the making such charges is not only very uncharitable, but never injures any but those who make them.

French Canadians Coming to the United States.

From the Montreal Witness, March 23.

The exodus of French Canadians from the Province to the United States has been steadily on the increase since the middle of February last. Any one who may have occasion to visit the Bonaventure Railway Station during the first part of each week, cannot fail to notice the large number of Canadians, with their families, who throng the station previous to the departure of the train for the States. These emigrants, for the most part, are from the agricultural districts of this Province, and all appear healthy, most being in the prime of life; indeed, the great majority are young men. The latter class are principally leaving for California, where they nearly all have relatives or friends. Those with small families are bound for towns in the neighboring States. At present, the number who leave via Montreal weekly is over 500; one railway ticket agency alone in this city sells over 300 through tickets a week to such as the above. Two weeks ago the same office sold 60 through tickets in one day for California, to young French Canadians.

Heretofore, about this season of the year, there has been a large efflux of the above class to the United States; but at no similar period within the last twelve years has there been such a large and continuous emigration of agriculturists. The cause of so many Canadians leaving this year is the fear entertained by the above class, during the past long Winter, of their ability to make enough during Summer to keep them in comfort when their work is suspended again in Winter. They lament that there are no public works or factories at which they could find employment, when farming operations do not require their services.

The Execution of Carswell—Examination of Sheriff Weaver.

The examination of GEORGE F. WEAVER, Sheriff of Oneida County, on charges growing out of the execution of CARSWELL, closed at Utica on Thursday. Mr. WEAVER was himself placed upon the stand, and in reference to the reported use of chloroform, said:

"I was not consulted about the prisoner's being bled; knew nothing of it until he came upon the scaffold; had no information that chloroform was to be administered on the scaffold when it was given; the first information I had on the scaffold was when I saw them put the napkin to his face; I had stationed myself to give the signal before I knew any chloroform was to be given; I had turned to give the signal when I noticed the doctor had put a napkin to his face; was not consulted about giving chloroform the day before; first heard of it that forenoon in the jail; think one of the doctors spoke to me first; I told the doctor there might be objections to it, and he then said that they could give it in a mild form; I said I was not a physician; after thinking of it a moment I said, 'Doctor, it mustn't be done;' gave no other instruction about it, and heard no more until I saw what was done on the scaffold; when he said 'mild form,' he explained it in a way 'that it would not affect his senses.'"

Proposed Consolidation of Eastern Navy-Yards.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, introduced the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and directed to appoint a commission, consisting of three officers of the Navy, and two officers of the Corps of Engineers, to examine and report at the next session of Congress—

First—Whether the efficiency of the naval service requires the maintenance of two navy-yards at points so near together as Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Maine.

Second—Whether the territory owned by the United States at Kittery is ample in area, suitable in location, and every way well adapted to accommodate the work now carried on at both yards, and for such extension as the future demands of the service will probably require in that section.

Third—The probable cost of extending the yard at Kittery sufficiently to accommodate the work now performed at both yards; the probable amount which could be realized by the sale of the site and permanent fixtures of the Charlestown Yard, and also the probable annual saving in expense to the Government which would result from consolidating the two yards.

The Peruvian Iron-clads.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 23.

Captain GEORGE DEVINE, formerly an engineer in the United States Navy, and who left this port as assistant engineer on board the Peruvian Monitor *Atahualpa*, reached here on Saturday by the steamship *Lavacca*, from Key West, having reached there in a fishing smack from Havana, to which port he had come on another smack from St. Thomas. He reports both the iron-clads as sailing well in the open sea, and gives a most agreeable account of the voyage as far as he went. The fleet left St. Thomas, he states, on the evening of the 12th, last Friday week, their next destination being an island about four days' sail distant, the name of which Captain DEVINE does not recall. He expresses great confidence of their ability to pass safely through the Straits of Magellan, and reach in safety their ultimate destination, Callao.

The Delegation from Salt Lake.

From the Chicago Times, March 25.

The following members of BRIGHAM YOUNG's family were registered at the Briggs House yesterday morning: Mrs. A. YOUNG, his wife; JOSEPH A. YOUNG, son of BRIGHAM, and wife; JOHN W. YOUNG, son of BRIGHAM, and wife; Miss NETTIE YOUNG, daughter of BRIGHAM; JAMES T. LITTLE and Miss NETTIE LITTLE, BRIGHAM's nephew and niece. The party is accompanied by T. B. H. STENHOUSE, proprietor of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, and his daughter; G. A. ALDER, of the Salt Lake firm of DANFORD & SONS; E. L. SLOAN, publisher of the Salt Lake City Directory, and R. G. SLEATER, correspondent of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Telegrams from Hong Kong, *via* London, report the total loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Hermes*, with a large number of Japanese troops on board, all of whom were drowned.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has demanded an explanation of the King of Prussia in regard to the recent mobilization of troops in the Western Provinces.

The Turkish Minister had arrived in Athens, and amicable relations were resumed between the two countries.

Advices from Spain render it certain that MONTPENSIER will be proclaimed King, and that he will arrive in Spain within a fortnight.

CUBA.

The steamer *Commanditario*, a regular packet between Havana and Cardenas, was seized while on her passage last Tuesday by Cubans, who were on board as passengers. The ladies, crew and Captain were landed at Basque Key, and the *Commanditario* made for Nassau, N. P. She had but one day's supply of coal, and was reported off Styrup Keys under sail. A Spanish man-of-war was sent in pursuit of her.

The report that a heavy battle had been fought between the Government troops and the insurgents on the Remedios road is denied.

The United States flagship *Contoocook*, Admiral HOFF commanding, arrived at Havana yesterday.

Late advices represent SALNAVE in a precarious situation, owing to the state of the finances.

GENERAL.

In the Baltimore City Court on Friday a suit was instituted against the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank and the cashier, by Mr. JOSEPH E. BOYD, who claims $25,000 damages for arrest and imprisonment, on the charge of attempting to pass a forged check on the 11th November last. A woman named HANNAH MEYERS confessed that she forged the signature of the firm in whose name the check was drawn, and the Grand Jury dismissed on 15th February, the charge against Mr. BOYD.

The Massachusetts delegation in both Houses have signed a paper requesting the President to retain Judge RUSSELL as Collector of Customs in Boston.

Of one hundred and twenty-four cottages and villas offered to let in Newport for the coming season, seventy-six have thus far been negotiated for at prices ranging from $800 to $4,000. The season this year promises to be a lively one in Newport.

A Washington paper says that the Secretary of State has received a copy of a recent decree of the Portuguese Government, which declares that the obligations of the freedmen reserved by the previous decrees abolishing slavery in the dominions of that Kingdom are to terminate entirely on and after the 29th of April, 1878.

The House Military Committee have agreed upon a bill extending the law for the payment of private soldiers at the rate of $16 per month until Aug. 20, 1870. The present law will expire Aug. 20, of the present year, and the pay of the enlisted men will go back to $11 and $13 per month, the rate before the war, unless the bill is passed by Congress.

The monument which is to be erected at Albany to the memory of the late DEAN RICHMOND is to be constructed of granite, lined with pure white marble. The cost will be about $25,000.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, of New-York, will address the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on the evening of March 30.

The Court-house at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. A large portion of the Court records were lost. Hon. A. B. GARDNER lost a valuable law library and his papers.

Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, on Thursday, issued a requisition on the Public Treasurer for bonds to the amount of $1,440,000 as a loan to the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company—it having been certified to him by the President and Chief Engineer that $150,000 in solvent subscriptions had been made and five per cent. of said amount paid to said Company.

At Portland, on Thursday afternoon, Dr. JAMES FORBES, surgeon of the steamship *St. George*, belonging in Aberdeen, Scotland, about 27 years of age, died very suddenly. He appeared to be in his usual good health at dinner, but soon after was taken with vomiting and expired in a few minutes.

The suit now pending between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and JAMES FISK, Jr., having been removed to the United States Court, it is stated that General B. F. BUTLER and Hon. CALEB CUSHING have been employed as counsel on the part of the railroad company.

Lieutenant CASEY, of the Fourth Artillery while drilling his company at Fort Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, was shot through the head by a private soldier and killed. The soldier claims that the shooting was accidental, but as he had been punished but a short time previous by the Lieutenant's order, he was arrested and placed in irons till an investigation can be made.

The wealthy Episcopalians of Syracuse have purchased a $25,000 residence for their new Bishop, Dr. HUNTINGTON.

The steamboat war on the Upper Mississippi has been amicably settled, and the passenger rates agreed upon are as follows: St. Paul to La Crosse, $7; St. Paul to Prairie du Chien, $9; St. Paul to Dunleith, $11; St. Paul to St. Louis, $20.

Certain Protestant Episcopalians in the diocese of Illinois have issued a protest against what they believe to be the Romanizing tendencies of Bishop WHITEHOUSE and others of his school. A convention of all who sympathize with this protest is called to meet in Chicago in June next, for discussion and consultation.

About two years ago a young colored man was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, the first appointment of the kind; and a day or two since Miss E. J. KETCHAM, of Philadelphia, received an appointment to a clerkship, the first instance of a colored woman being appointed in any of the departments of the Government.

Seventy females were discharged from the Treasury Department on Friday. The discharges were from various bureaus, and considerable sensation has been created in consequence.

The breaks in the Delaware and Hudson Canal have been repaired, and the line is again open.

JAMES D. MARTIN, late Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, in Boston, was yesterday discharged by the United States Circuit Court.

The semi-annual dividends payable by the Boston banks on the 1st of April will amount to $2,105,000. The changes are very few, the dividends being, with three exceptions, the same as in October last. Since that date the Boston banks have increased, or proposed to increase, their capital to the extent of $3,300,000. The total amount paid in dividends by the banks and miscellaneous corporations on Thursday will be $3,900,363, against $3,219,285 in October, 1868. The State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston will pay, as usual, the interest on their bonds in specie. The gold payments amount to $133,000.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday indorsed the resolution of the New-York City Produce Exchange in regard to the enlarging and improvement of the State canals.

General STONEMAN removed from office yesterday Governor WELLS and Mayor BURGESS, of Petersburg, Va.

The steamship *Cimbria* arrived at Queenstown at 12:30 yesterday morning.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders to fit out the iron-clads *Galena* and *Seminole*, now at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, to proceed to reinforce the West India Squadron. These war vessels are of the first class, and it is thought their presence in Cuban waters will act as a restraint upon any lawless conduct toward American interests on the part of the Spanish authorities.

It is announced that ALMON M. and H. H. CLAPP have sold their interest in the Buffalo *Express*, on account of the former having been appointed Congressional Printer. The paper will hereafter be owned and conducted by Messrs. LARNED, KENNETT and SELKIRK.

No clue to the mysterious murder of Mr. SMITH, the Janitor of Girard Hall, has yet been discovered by the detectives.

Suspected burglars were arrested early yesterday in Newark. One offender escaped, leaving his coat in the grasp of the officer.

The steamer *Kennebec* was found disabled off Wood Island yesterday, and towed into Saco by a fisherman.

Two ladies were elected members of the School Committee at West Concord, N. H., yesterday.

Confidence operators in Detroit swindled a stock broker by the name of WILKINS out of $6,000 yesterday.

Governor HOFFMAN has vetoed a bill to incorporate a secret society of Albany, on the ground that special legislation is not required, the statutes at large authorizing such incorporation. He intimates that members of the Legislature should study their own enactments a little more closely.

A dispatch from Omaha says there is no doubt that the Navajoes have taken possession of the country south, between there and the Colorado. It is also reported that they are trying to form an alliance with the Pah Utes and other tribes, and intend to make a general raid on the settlement.

The Assembly Committee on Contested Elections met yesterday, at the Metropolitan Hotel. No evidence, however, was taken, owing to the absence of witnesses, and the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, when testimony will be given on the part of the incumbent, Mr. HALPINE.

The diminutive vessel, *Red, White and Blue*, registered two and one-fourth tons, which made a trip to Europe last Summer, under the command of Captain HUDSON, and crew of one man and a dog, and astonished all the world by the daring feat, arrived safely at this port yesterday, from Havre, packed up in the hold of the French steamer *Europe*.

WILLIAM FORESTER, an escaped convict from the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., was arrested in Houston-street by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday afternoon. He made some resistance to the officer, and a crowd soon gathered, when THEODORE ALLEN interfered, and beside aiding in the rescue of the prisoner, made a ferocious assault upon the officer. ALLEN was arrested and taken before Justice LEDWITH, where he explained that he did not know FORESTER to be a prisoner, but thought him merely a citizen, being imposed upon. Upon this explanation the Justice discharged ALLEN.

The Annual Poultry Fair at the Empire Skating Rink closed yesterday. Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS delivered an address before the Society last evening.

The number of deaths registered in this City for the week ending yesterday was 480; the number of marriages, 216; and the number of births, 297.

During last week the Police arrested in this City 1,137 persons, as follows: Saturday, 21st, 162; Sunday, 22d, 91; Monday, 23d, 179; Tuesday, 24th, 194; Wednesday, 25th, 172; Thursday, 26th, 198; Friday, 27th, 181.

Protection to Immigrants.

The *Foster* fever-ship tragedy has assumed a new phase. Another act in the terrible drama is about to open. The heartless ruffians to whose inhuman acts are mainly, if not directly, to be traced the suffering, sickness, and death among the helpless passengers and crew of that ill-fated ship, are in the hands of the law, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the ends of justice may be attained, and that these men may have justice—full justice—meted out to them. With their fate we, as public journalists, have nothing to do. But whether the death of so many of the crew and passengers can be traced directly to them or not, we cannot efface the melancholy testimony of their unfortunate victims, or the more mature convictions to which the record of that testimony has brought us.

The case of the *Foster* is by no means a solitary or singular one. The horrors of emigrant ships, and the suffering and privations to which emigrants are subjected on their passage between Europe and this port, are only too familiar in the minds of many of our readers. With the increased and constantly increasing advantages of steam navigation, and the greatly increased number of those taking passage in steam vessels, the amount of suffering among passengers has been very materially diminished. But while this is so, the liability to recurrence of such cases as the *Foster* remains just as great as before, and they will remain so long as emigrant ships are allowed to leave port regardless of the provisions of the British Passenger act, and without an officer on board to protect its helpless inmates from the grasping cupidity of unscrupulous shippers on the one hand, and the malignant tyranny and heartless cruelty of incompetent seamen on the other.

According to the testimony elicited on the examination, not only were the *Foster's* passengers put on short rations before they had been forty-eight hours at sea, but the carpenter, who seems to have usurped and controlled the offices of cook, steward and storekeeper, and to have administered the victualing department of the ship, perfectly regardless of supervision from any quarter, had inaugurated his reign of terror, and kicked, cuffed and starved his poor crew, and still more helpless passengers at will. This could not have happened had a proper officer been on board to see that the rations were properly distributed and cooked, and to hold officers of the ship responsible for acts such as were daily committed in cool blood and in open defiance of all proper discipline or law. The rights of emigrants are but too little respected among us. Apart from all considerations of public policy we owe these poor people, annually flocking to our shores, the largest measure of protection which our laws can extend to them. We do not know how far our own Castle Garden Board of Commissioners may be able to cooperate with the properly constituted authorities of the several European Governments in this matter, but we feel assured that were the right direction given to negotiations between them concert of action might easily be arrived at between them, and the recurrence of such melancholy spectacles as that presented by the *Foster* avoided for the future. In the interests of humanity we shall be truly glad to chronicle the inauguration of some such movement. Meanwhile, let the trial of these prisoners proceed. The blood of these poor murdered crewmen and passengers of the *Foster* cries aloud for justice.

Abominations in Fashions.

It is a notorious fact that we get all our fashions as well as many of our vices from the barbarians and the barbarous ages. We have nearly exterminated the Indian race, but we have universally adopted their bad use of tobacco. The vulgar looking chignon, perched disgustingly high on the back of the head and heating the brain, until one wonders that the ladies have any sense left them, is borrowed, as DU CHAILLU assures us, from the blackamoors of Africa. False hair and hair of an unnatural color are but repetitions of the vanities of Queen ELIZABETH, who, if not precisely barbarous, was decidedly ugly,—a fault fully as objectionable in any lady. In short, our new customs are old. Slightly altering, a crusty old bachelor might still claim, with SHAKESPEARE'S surly and honest country lord in the play,

> "*Old* customs,
> Though they be never so ridiculous,
> Nay, let them be unseemly, yet are followed."

The young ladies seem determined to return to the abominable use of the court-plaster patches, or "beauty spots," with which their mothers use to disfigure their faces twenty or twenty-five years ago. A promenade of Broadway any pleasant afternoon reveals these blemishes of beauty in great profusion. The desired effect of contrast between the complexion and the patch is not a striking one, and is wholly lost on the majority of men who have eyes for features rather than for complexions, and who, as a rule, do not prefer pallor to ruddiness. The ladies do not know from what class of fashionables or age of the world this fashion is descended to them, nor what greater blemish resulting from dissipation this blemish of the patch was originally intended to conceal, or else they would abandon its use at once. We do not very well know how to tell them in plain language why it was first used, but perhaps their physicians may. Patches are among the few fashions in vogue at this time, at the display of which men grow disgusted as well as satirical. To those who are determined to continue the abominable practice, we extend, with heartfelt commiseration, the advice of the old satirist of the age, when disease originated the fashion of patching. Said this satirical monster to a lady:

> "I own that patching's requisite for you,
> For more we're pleased the less your face we view;
> Yet I advise, since my advice you ask,
> Wear but one patch, and be that patch—a mask."

Can anything more senseless, inconvenient, uncomfortable and unshapely, everything in fact but unfashionable, be imagined than the present style of heels to ladies' shoes. "French heels" they are called, we believe, probably because it is common to believe that the fashions come to us from France, when in reality they come *via* Germany from the remote dark ages. These heels have four formidable objections. They are high—too high by two inches; they are curved; they narrow from the shoe down until a point no larger than the button of a billiard cue touches the ground; and though fastened at one end of the shoe, the curve brings the point to the ground almost under the instep. The narrow sole is stiffened to retain a certain arched shape, no matter how flat the foot may be, and nature, not the leather, must bend,—the foot is set to the shoe, not the shoe to the foot. They are naturally prolific of bunions and corns, and worse still, they produce in walking that most ungraceful of all attitudes—the "Grecian bend." We have seen numerous letters from ladies, who confess that when first attempting to wear shoes with such heels they could not stand alone. They are as difficult to learn as the velocipede. Ladies have frequently to practice on them for several days before venturing on the streets; and then it is only to be smiled at for the queer figures they cut. The folly of the use of such a shoe for walking is apparent to all—except the fashionable wearers, who will be better able, perhaps, to appreciate the ridiculousness of their position when we inform them that shoes of this pattern and heel were designed solely for the fair equestrians of the French Court, and that no one of them ever thinks of attempting to walk in them. How would the fair METTERNICH and the Empress sigh to think that the aristocratic fashion they stole from their ancestors of the age of LOUIS XV. are being put to a plebeian (and foolish) use by the foolish (and plebeian?) ladies of America!

And that other producer and aggravator of the abominable "Grecian bend,"—the panniers. It is late in the day to rail at a fashion that is almost dead, but we cannot resist the temptation to wish it good speed and a long absence. It is only maintained now by the milliners, who endeavor to keep it in favor because its multiform and complicated shapes require equally complicated cuts of other garments too difficult for the ladies to manufacture for themselves. We wish just here to protest, too, against a fashion of the fashion modistes themselves. Not at their introduction of abominations in fashion, but at their dilatoriness in introducing new styles. Ladies of fashion flatter themselves that they obtain the latest styles simultaneously with their appearance in Europe, but it is not true. The modistes with stocks of goods on hand are never in a great hurry to introduce new styles which destroy the value of old ones; and the new styles are not displayed in the shops until fashionable ladies returning from Europe with the latest styles have aired them on the streets. We have seen descriptions and illustrations of new styles published in the *Berlin Bazar* and its American reprint, *Harper's Bazar*, in March as Spring styles which American modistes introduced here three months after as Fall styles. And while in this grumbling mood, let us not fail to suggest the dilatoriness of fashion papers in general. And, still further, their general lack of practicality. They are seldom of practical use, patterns and all, to ladies. Even the *Bazar*, which aims at practicality, and for the greater part is by far the most useful of the fashion papers, is every week made heavy by dissertations on medical subjects, not of the slightest interest to lady readers.

It is rank heresy, we suppose, to enter a protest against blonde hair while it is still all the rage; but we sincerely hope that no more American ladies will be led to destroy their complexion for all time, and endanger their eyesight, by a desire to be in what must be a temporary fashion. The rage for this fashion has been brought about by ladies on the stage. It is a style in which unnatural light is absolutely necessary to produce the desired effect. It is necessary, also, that not only shall the hair itself be dyed, but the complexion of the face must be as carefully made up to match. Where the face of a brunette, with hair dyed the raging color, is not powdered and painted with great care, the complexion of the face takes the hue of the hair, and the subject becomes as yellow and jaundiced as jealousy or an Asiatic. Loss of sight has been known to result from the use of the dye, and there is one record of paralysis of the arm, in this City, from the use of the same stuff. Some of the best hairdressers of this City order the dye for their customers, but, we are told, positively refuse to apply it.

Lately one of the fashion papers threatened us with a return to the quaint styles of HENRY III.; and in doing so revealed the manner in which fashions are sometimes set. If true, it is another abomination against which we protest. Setting fashions from pique is no more justifiable than declaring war in anger, or buying stocks on speculation; yet the Princess METTERNICH, of whom, as the first lady to loop up her dress skirts to keep them from trailing in the streets, we had conceived the most favorable opinion, is represented as deciding to introduce the styles of the Middle Ages, because some gentlemen to whom she was showing a book of costumes laughed at these fashions. It is abominable to set fashions in this way.

Doubtless these very gentlemen, at the very time they were laughing at HENRY III. and his quaint fashions, were groaning under the torture of the steel corsets and tight lacing which they had stolen from him. We are glad to think that this abominable enormity will probably never be widely adopted, in this country, at least, where men pride themselves on their size rather than their want of it. But if the threatened adoption of the styles of HENRY III., by the ladies, is carried out, there is no telling to what extent fashionable men in imitation of that weak monarch may tight-lace their corsets, pad their hips, and pierce their ears. Fashion protect us from this last abomination!

The Case of John Real.

JOHN REAL, the convicted murderer of Policeman SMEDICK, has just caused to be published in the newspapers his own version of the trouble which led to the commission of the crime. REAL seeks to palliate his offence by endeavoring to show that his victim was a ruffian of vindictive character, who had pursued him with a malevolence which not only prevented him from obtaining employment in the Ward, but also seriously threatened his life. These charges against SMEDICK may or may not be true; but in either case they do not sufficiently affect the matter at issue to warrant the interference of the Executive in behalf of the prisoner. The only question presented in the case is whether REAL deliberately and coolly planned and committed the murder. This was conclusively proved in the affirmative by the witnesses at the trial. Such being the fact, the extreme penalty of the law ought to be inflicted. It is high time that the minds of a large class of persons, of whom REAL is the type, should be disabused of the impression which, unfortunately, the course of our Criminal Courts for many years past has tended to foster, that murder and other heinous offences may be perpetrated with all the chances in favor of the criminal's impunity. This erroneous notion of the rowdy element can best be cured by making an example in this instance, and following it strictly in all future cases.

The Next Census.

The bill providing for the taking of the census of 1870, introduced in the House on March 24, makes the Census Bureau a part of the Interior Department, and limits its existence to May 1, 1872. The preparation of a plan or of tables for taking the census, is intrusted to Secretary COX, the Attorney-General and the Census Commissioner. It is to be submitted to Congress in December, and if approved, the enumeration is to be made in April and May, 1870.

The work of preparing these tables is a very important one, in view of the great social and political changes which have taken place during the decade. It will doubtless devolve mainly on the Census Commissioner, whose long experience will suggest to him most of the changes proper to be made. The column of "slaves" will disappear, but the distinction of color we suppose and hope will be maintained. We trust, also, that, in showing the number of voters in each State, the Commissioner will not fail to make the same distinction. And in the State where woman suffrage is recognized, we hope the number of female voters will be kept separated from that of the male voters. Let the books be opened for them. It appears now to be far more probable that the women throughout the whole country will be thus registered in 1880, than it did ten years ago that the slaves would be in 1870.

The women deserve, and we hope will receive, a little more consideration in the industrial statistics of the next report. While the number of female laborers is given in the table of manufactures, distinct from that of the males, the column of wages paid represents the aggregate paid both sexes, and the relative rates for male and female labor in the various branches of manufacture cannot be calculated. In the present agitation of the woman's labor question, such statistics would be of great interest; ten years hence they may be of grave importance. Let us have them, as far as practicable, in the next report. In the table of occupations, in the last report, the females are wholly ignored, the aggregate of laborers being given without distinction of sex. The same objection as to color also applies. We hope this important column of industrial and social statistics will be thus amended.

Blackmailing in Real Estate.

A suit pending in one of the Courts of this City directs attention to a system of swindling or blackmailing of real estate owners and tenants which should be summarily checked, as one of the minor and indirect causes of the prevailing high rents imposed on the public. In the centre of one of the neatest blocks of one of the neatest streets, just below Central Park, there has long been a vacant lot, on which the owner has evinced no disposition to build. It has long remained idle, sharing, however, with the others the increased valuation resulting from *their* improvement. Lately this lot fell into the hands of a speculator, who, ungrateful for the great value given to his property by the neighboring improvements, threatens to build thereon a large tenement-house. The effect on the value of the surrounding property, which is devoted wholly to residences, would, of course, be very depressing. Instead of buying him off, as the speculator probably supposed they would, the neighbors have clubbed together and are endeavoring to prevent him by law from thus destroying the neighborhood by the erection of a nuisance. The case has been postponed from time to time, but the indications are that the erection of the building will not be prohibited.

Numerous like instances are frequently occurring. Stables and other like structures, devoted to offensive purposes, are often erected and oftener threatened in blocks devoted wholly to dwelling-houses, thus injuriously affecting the values of property and leases in their neighborhood. The swindle has actually become systematized, until this additional risk has in some measure deterred real estate owners from building. This is one cause—a slight one, it is true—of the scarcity of dwellings in this City. The owners get remunerated for loss in the number of houses leased by the increased rental of the few, and thus in the end it is the tenants who are swindled and who suffer.

Buyers of real estate and builders of dwellings in any of the incompleted blocks of the upper part of the City would do well to know, before purchasing and building, the probable disposition of vacant lots in their neighborhood. It is as important to know this as to know the probable grade of the street. The misapplication in the way suggested of a single lot will affect the value of property on the whole block, and sometimes on adjoining blocks. Even the condition in which a vacant lot is kept sometimes produces in a less degree the same result. Real estate owners and tenants should in their combined interests endeavor to secure some regulation for the erection of tenement and other houses of a character calculated to injure adjoining property. We need to secure the proper embellishment of the City, as well as the interests of real estate owners, a Commission to regulate buildings as much as we need one on streets and wharves and parks.

A Puny Effort at Reform.

It is quite remarkable that after the conclusive testimony which was taken by the Legislative Committee against our gas companies, proving their extortions, their insolent treatment of their patrons, the poor quality of the light which they furnish, and the immense profits which accrue to them as monopolists, so feeble an attempt at reform should be made as that proposed by Assemblyman MITCHELL. The bill introduced to remedy the acknowledged evils of the existing system, instead of throwing open the business of gas manufacturing to the competition of all who choose to engage in it, as it ought to do, simply provides for the appointment of three eminent chemists as Commissioners, at a salary of $5,000 each per annum, who are to test the illuminating power and purity of the gas and see that it is kept up to a prescribed standard, regulates the price and pressure of the article, and forbids the exaction of deposits on the part of the companies from consumers. "Only this and nothing more." Certainly the changes proposed are a little in favor of the public, but they do not materially affect the most odious monopolies that have ever existed in this State under the sanction of the law, and may only be looked upon as a "sop to Cerberus." The bill to all intents and purposes, as it now stands, is a substantial victory for the gas companies, and it is so considered by all who know anything about it.

The New Spanish Constitution.

There seems, at last, to be some prospect of a settlement of affairs in Spain. The Committee appointed for the purpose has presented a draft of a new Constitution to the Cortes, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it may be assumed that it will be adopted by the Cortes and approved by the great majority of the Spanish people. As was to be expected, the form of Government proposed is to be monarchical in nature. King, Senate and Congress are to form the three estates of the realm. The reign of the King is to be limited to eighteen years, Senators are to be elected for a term of twelve years, and the members of Congress, as the lower branch of the Legislature, are to be chosen every three years by universal suffrage. On the great question of "Church and State," the Committee seems to have been divided, the majority advocating the entire separation of the two, while a minority were in favor of retaining the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State. In any case, full religious toleration will, doubtless, be guaranteed, so that the differences of opinion between the members of the Committee on the point does not in any way affect the success of the great principles on behalf of which the revolution was undertaken.

There can be little doubt as to the adoption of the proposed Constitution by the Cortes. The majority of that body is avowedly in favor of a monarchy, and the Republican minority are not likely to risk the dangers of another civil conflict rather than give in their adhesion to a form of Government which, though monarchical in name, is all but Republican in nature. The so-called monarchy is not hereditary, and a King whose reign is limited to a fixed term of years is virtually nothing but a President. And with an elective Senate, and a triennial House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage, there can be little fear that the great objects of the revolution will not be secured. We may doubt, perhaps, whether the Constitution, as drawn up by the Committee, is likely to exist for many years without considerable modifications, but at the present crisis the Spanish people, Republicans as well as Monarchists, will do wisely in accepting it, and thereby avoiding the risk of further internal troubles which could not be settled without far greater injury to the country than that involved in its future amendment, by constitutional means, should any of its provisions excite popular dissatisfaction.

Liberalism in France.

Little by little the French Liberals are assuming boldness in the matter of public speech. The well-known and honored M. EDOUARD LABOULAYE, having been urged by his political friends to stand as a Liberal candidate in the next legislative elections, has written a frank and manly letter accepting the nomination. "My programme," he says, or, as we should say, *platform*, "is my whole course of life. For eighteen years I have made part of that battalion, originally so few in numbers, which has remained faithful to the flag of 1789." Then, touching lightly upon the step already taken toward freedom of the Press and at public meetings, he goes on to say that they must have independent elections, to secure the liberties yet lacking—entire political and religious liberty; municipal and departmental liberty, which will educate the nation by making each portion responsible for its own affairs; above all, equality before the law, instead of a condition of things by which the "agents of authority" now escape the penalties of violated law; an economical Government, the first condition of real prosperity; relief from the burden of huge military contingents; and, as an indispensable condition of all these, a thorough system of popular instruction, so that every citizen may learn to vote intelligently, and France may have the full benefit of her universal suffrage and be mistress of her own destiny. These are noble ideas, boldly expressed, (although we have, of course, but indicated the points of the whole published letter;) and it is encouraging to Americans that the foremost reformers of other lands find in our institutions so much that is worthy to inspire and guide their efforts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest gold-alarum comes to us from the hyperborean regions—from Alaska—this time, where, on the mainland to the north of Sitka and still further, beyond the island of Kodiak, placers have been recently reported. The Sierra Nevada ridge of California runs up to that region, in which DOROSCHIN, the Russian, in 1851, found many traces of gold, especially in the mountain range north of Cook's Inlet. The *diorite* vein, or rock, which is always gold-bearing, is there very frequent. One of the Indians from the Bay of Jakutat, near Mount Elias, brought him a nugget as big as a marble. Our bargain may turn out better than people at first fancied it.

The Spanish Cortes has proposed a rather hybrid Constitution. It has a republican look, with a Congress, universal suffrage and the *Gladstonizing* of the Church; but there is to be a King, and yet he is not to be every inch a King, or every year a King; for he is to go out at the end of eighteen years. Suppose, however, that he should not want to go, and should make the most of his nine points of law when his time had come. What then? The Senate and Congress, probably, would go home, and say he was not what they took him for; or, just as probably, they would all try conclusions in the public square. That choosing of the King was the death of poor Poland. But probably this term of years is only a "flank movement" toward a dynasty.

Our German population of both political parties, are a unit in regard to the proposition requiring that the language of "Fatherland" shall be taught in all our public schools. The subject has been freely agitated for some time past, and steps have been taken to put the matter in the most forcible way before the Board of Education. French has long been taught in the grammar schools, and we do not see any reason why those pupils who wish to learn German are deprived of the opportunity.

If the bill recently before the Assembly had passed, and the appointment of School Commissioners had been left to the Mayor, as was contemplated, we should probably have had anything but a brilliant and creditable Board for the next nine months. We come to this opinion in view of the fact that the men recently appointed by the Mayor as Trustees are about as illiterate as they well can be,—the mere tools of Tammany, who signalized their accession to office by removing two faithful Protestant teachers and substituting Roman Catholics. The object of this proposed School bill was two-fold. It aimed to give Tammany the manipulation of the school moneys, and the Roman Catholic clergy the direction of the educational system.

We have long heard of kerosene lamps exploding in all directions. The Fire Commissioners, stirred up by the Press, have been making inquiries on the subject. Mr. TAGLIABUE, the chemist, has examined a great number of samples got from various dealers, and found that only four or five could stand the test—of warming a little of the oil and applying a match to the vapor from it. The majority blazed, and were therefore explosive. We should have a law that all kerosene shall be tested before sale, and the sellers of the dangerous article rendered liable to punishment. Otherwise the explosions will go on indefinitely.

If we had an Emperor in this country our discontented workers might be spared a good deal of their present perplexity. NAPOLEON III. has been introducing a project of law to arrange the whole system of their French brethren. The present plan of registering all workmen, as to trade and location, is a rather strict one, and it is very likely the new arrangement—not yet explained—will give the men a greater discretion in the matter of their own movements and management—a greater liberty, in fact. NAPOLEON has a very great interest in the welfare of his working classes, and he may possibly decide for them more judiciously, as regards the general weal, than they would for themselves, divided and disturbed as they naturally are by the diversity of their interests. He certainly shows himself very anxious to serve and conciliate them.

A French journalist likely said the policy of NAPOLEON III. grew out of the use of cigars. Mayor HALL has been expressing the same fantasy in regard to our President, apropos of the Cuban business. General GRANT, he says, gets his inspiration from Havana, (in italics, of course,) and has accordingly, under that inspiration appointed a Consul-General for the lone-star island, who will be sure to look about for an American "struck," find him, bid Habeneros adios, and come home with a "war protest." We can't exactly believe all this. And as regards those fumes of the fragrant Havana, we always thought the effect of them was more soothing and mollifying than anything else.

Perhaps Rev. Mr. BEECHER is not aware that he is rather seriously compromising the efforts of those who are trying to get satisfaction from England for the "recognition" policy of that country, and the *Alabama's* doings. He advises us to recognize the rights of the Cuban ecclesiastics, and, if opportunity offers, send them some material aid, though he admits that we are on good terms with Spain, and that she is now doing much better than heretofore. NAPOLEON III. went into Mexico with sentiments not very far different from these; and the London *Times* will quote them next month in defence of that reluctant and baffling policy of its Government.

A ruffian, known as "Reddy, the blacksmith," has figured in the Police reports at least once a month for a long time past, in connection with "bold outrages" of some kind or other, and at every election he is arrested as a "repeater." He keeps a public house which is notoriously the rendezvous of thieves. In spite of these facts "Reddy" *cannot* be punished—because he is protected by politicians. The only way in which his vile den can be broken up by the Police was proved by Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, who stationed officers before the door to warn strangers of the character of the place. This plan drove "Reddy" from the Sixth Precinct to the Fourth, and it must be repeated at the present location. By vigorous efforts of the sort suggested, the ruffian, in time, might find himself driven beyond the confines of civilization, an exile in Alaska.

That dogs of any degree have rights which human beings are bound to respect is negatived by the late resolution of the Board of Health. It has been determined that every privilege heretofore enjoyed by the canine race in this sanitary district shall be curtailed. Every man, woman and child is now authorized to promptly kill any sickly, emaciated or disabled dog which shall be found at large in the streets, or which in good faith is believed to have the faintest symptom of hydrophobia, or to have been bitten, or exposed to be bitten by any animal having that disease—the only stipulation being that the slayer must promptly report the deed to the Sanitary Superintendent. This is a hard rule in its bearing upon the dogs, but in view of the dangerous increase of these animals since the regulations governing the dog-pound have been amended, it seems salutary.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* said the truth when, discussing President GRANT'S inaugural speech, it remarked:

> "The best thing in the proclamation, however, is the reason which General GRANT gives for this acquiescent policy. 'The laws,' he says, 'are to govern all those approving as well as those opposing them. I know no method to secure the repeal of obnoxious laws so effectual as their stringent execution.'"

And the evidence both of GRANT'S shrewdness and the *Pall Mall's* perception of it, is now developing with marvelous exactness in the little triangular engagement between the office-seekers, the Senate and the House; while the President quietly allows the absurd law to work its own condemnation.

That Right Reverend Zulu Pagan, Bishop COLENSO, of Natal, has had a brisk correspondence with one of his defiant clergy of that mission, which would seem to suggest that those Christian missionaries need a little christianizing. The Bishop writes:

> "You are still living, I hear, on land granted to me for the Church of England, and over which I claim the right of proprietorship, and shall exercise it at the proper time and in the proper way."

Whereupon Rev. ROBERTSON meekly replies:

> "I have an advantage which the citizens of Moscow had not, viz., a halfpenny box of matches. Should you be able to turn me out, you would obtain nothing but a heap of smoking ruins. I should utterly destroy the labor of eight years."

Those worthy gentlemen seem better up in the rights of proprietorship and the lessons of profane history than in the peculiar doctrines they were sent out to teach.

The singular ease with which Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish Church bill passed its second reading is largely owing to the clearness and practical nature of its provisions in the difficult arrangement of details. For instance, the amount of property belonging to the Irish Church Establishment may be placed, in round numbers, at sixteen millions of pounds sterling. Of this only about one-half will be needed for compensation to existing vested interests. To dispose of the vast unappropriated remainder Mr. GLADSTONE proposes that it shall be applied to making proper provision for lunatics, and for the deaf, dumb and blind. These helpless members of the community have hitherto been dependent upon a poor-rate known as the "County Cess," which was levied, not like the ordinary rates, upon occupants of rentals over four pounds in value, but as Mr. GLADSTONE said, "descended to the most miserable tenements," and of course the poorest of the poor paid a large portion of it. The new arrangement will lift one very material load from the oppressed shoulders of the weak.

Naples has at last done something worthy of free Italy. The Court of Appeals, recognizing the logical consequences of a free Church in a free State, and the equality of all citizens before the civil law, has canceled the decision of the Civil Tribunal of Salerno, which forbade the marriage of a certain priest, because he was a priest; and directs that the ceremony be proceeded with according to law. That this ceremony will compel the priest to cease his ecclesiastical functions, is, says the Court, an ecclesiastical affair which cannot be allowed to interfere with the rights of the citizen. This is a very long step in advance. It is reported that one of the questions to be submitted to the approaching Œcumenical Council of the Church at Rome is that of clerical celibacy, and its scandal-breeding, demoralizing tendency. This would, indeed, be an evidence of good sense. But whether it be so or not, the opening wedge has been introduced by the civil law of Italy, and great changes may be anticipated from its influence.

ALBANY.

The Republican Caucus Relative to the Tax Commission—Business in the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

The Republican caucus, which met last evening in the Assembly Chamber, was not of the most harmonious character. The session continued until 10 o'clock, but did not consider the Canal or Excise bills. The Senate bill to repeal the act creating the New-York Tax Commission being the only measure discussed. A motion not to adopt the Senate bill was carried, and a motion prevailed for the appointment of a Committee of nine to draft a new bill, which it is proposed shall be of a more satisfactory nature. The names of the Committee were reported last night. After the adjournment of the caucus some loud and sharp talk was indulged in by several of the gentlemen present, and threats were made of a determination not to be bound by its decision. *Per contra*, it was mildly suggested that men of that stamp had no right to intrude themselves upon a Republican caucus. There were present and voting just twelve Republicans, who favor the Senate bill, enough to carry it in the House.

The unpleasant feeling was still evident this morning, a solemn sullenness exhibiting itself as members went at the usual routine of labor.

The exclusion of the representatives of the Press from these conclaves of party spirit is the subject of much comment; its absurdity lies in the fact that at the close, gentlemen rally around the reporters and relate the entire proceedings.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Very little of importance was done in the House this morning.

Under General Orders, the bill introduced by Hon. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, his last public service as a member of Assembly, which provides that the Board of Education of the City of New York shall organize a nautical school for juvenile delinquents, was ordered to a third reading. An act was also introduced to punish fraud in counting or returning votes cast at elections. It provides that any inspector, canvasser, clerk, or other person, who shall place among the votes lawfully cast ballots not lawfully cast, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished therefor, on conviction, by sentence to State Prison.

The second section provides that any inspector, canvasser, clerk, or other person, who shall miscount the votes actually cast at any election, or make false returns, or abstract, except as required by law, before counting any votes legally cast, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner as provided above.

The bill is loosely drawn, and will need much amendment before it becomes a law or meets the exigencies of the case. A strong, stringent law is needed, that will deal with the criminal without mercy, before a stop can be put to the overwhelming and shameless frauds that dishonor the ballot-box and make our elections a farce. A general act relating to the closing up and drawing in of the circulation of State banking institutions was before the House this morning. It provides for the return of all outstanding bills within two years. This clause was amended so that it should read six years, and the bill progressed.

An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Guaranty and Indemnity Company was also progressed; the reason was that certain gentlemen thought they discovered the usual animal in the meal.

The House does not seem at all disposed to agree with the Senate proposition to adjourn *sine die* at the end of the constitutional term of the session, and I venture to predict that the 1st of May will find them at their weary work.

A bill passed to-day to pay the widow of Officer CRAFTS, who was killed in the late revolt at Sing Sing, the salary for the remainder of the year that would have been due him had he lived. A poor but just return for her severe loss.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TOWER—To pave Van Cott-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LA BAU—To punish fraud in canvassing, counting or returning votes cast at elections.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Fifth-avenue Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. A. W. SMITH—To incorporate the trustees having the care of the property of the Episcopate of the Diocese of Albany.

By Mr. CONANT—In relation to the incorporation of the New-York Northern Railroad.

By Mr. HEGEMAN—Amending the act incorporating the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

By Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL—Empowering persons sustaining damage by the recent Albany freshet to bring actions against the City of Albany.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To aid in the construction of the Walkill Valley Railroad.

By Mr. L. B. SMITH—Making words imputing a want of chastity to a female actionable *per se*; also, to facilitate the construction of the Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

In favor of the erection of Nassau County.

In favor of incorporating the City of Watertown.

In favor of aid for the Walkill Valley Railroad.

In favor of aid for the Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad.

The claim bills are made the special order for next Thursday morning, according to a resolution of Mr. KIERNAN.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

In relation to New-York Savings Banks; to amend the charter of the Great Western Life Insurance Company of New-York; to amend the act incorporating the New-York City Society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents; to incorporate the Wappinger's Falls Savings Banks; relative to abandoned canals; authorizing the towns in Otsego and Herkimer Counties to issue bonds to facilitate the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Railroad; to incorporate the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank; authorizing the Albany Union Foundry Company to increase its capital stock; for the relief of ELIZABETH, widow of EDWIN CRAFT, whose husband was killed at the late Sing Sing revolt; an amendment to the Brooklyn Charter, so as to authorize a deputy City Treasurer; to regulate the sale of leaf tobacco.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TIGHE—Relative to printing the laws of the State in the counties.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Incorporating the Deaconess Institution of the Evangelical Church; to annul the act relative to the Nursery and Child's Hospital of New-York City.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Sing Sing Savings Bank; for the relief of the Northport, Huntington Steamboat Company.

The Assembly adjourned at 1:15 o'clock to meet Monday evening at 7:30.

The Tax Commission and the Republican Caucus.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 27.

The action of the caucus of the Republican members of Assembly, last evening, gives assurance that some legislation will be had which will secure a constitutional Commission of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New-York. Confessedly, there are no officers now in that City authorized to levy taxes or assess property. The caucus rejected the bill which has passed the Senate to remedy this defect. It is strenuously contended that that measure is seriously defective in detail; and many who recognise the necessity for the passage of some act, admit the force of the argument. If the action of the caucus had ceased with the rejection of the Senate bill, it would have been clearly unsustainable. But by the designation of a Committee to prepare a substitute for that act, it confessed the necessity for the adoption of some constitutional measure, and promised a more perfect one than the rejected bill.

We assume that this action was had in good faith, and not for the purpose of preventing all legislation. Such a course would be unworthy the Assembly. To defeat by an indirect act and deceptive course, would be a degrading dodge, and one, when apparent, of no binding force upon any one sought to be duped by it. Beside, we are confident that the Assembly is not willing to take the hazard of leaving so important an office in the City of New-York without any incumbents clothed with the constitutional power to enforce their acts. Now, if the municipal authorities of that city should see fit to deny recognition to the present Commission, it would at once cease to have even the nominal possession of authority. The Comptroller could refuse to pay them and their employes their salaries, and no power could force them from him. He could repudiate all their acts, and no power could compel him to retract. Any or all tax-payers could successfully defy the Commission, and resist the collection of taxes. And all this for the sole reason that those now assuming to be Commissioners have no more right to act as such than any other set of men. Hence, we are justified in assuming that some legislation will be had which shall place a constitutional act upon our statute books. And the more especially, when we consider that a bill of precisely the character of the one which has passed the Senate received the unanimous concurrence of all parties and factions of politicians last year.

No act which can be passed would be [illegible] in the hands of the municipal authorities of New-York City. This is the decision of the Courts, and any bill which shall fail to entirely abrogate the laws now on the statute books, will be of no more force than the present acts. If this shall be done, frankly and fully, the Republican Party will escape the opprobrium of seeking to maintain in power unconstitutional officers. If it shall not be done, then the action of the caucus will have proved a deception, entitled to no respect whatever.

We have confidence in the Caucus Committee. Messrs. CAMPBELL, YOUNGLOVE, SELKREG, LA BAU, HEGEMAN, RICHMOND, and KILHAM, are gentlemen who will hold Constitutions more sacred than cliques, and will be guided by principle rather than passion. Hence we shall look to them for a statute, and not an expedient, and one which shall be designed to meet the concurrence of the entire law-making power, rather than framed to encounter the obstacle of an Executive veto, for attempting to perpetuate an unconstitutional tenure.

New Railroad Corporations.

Articles of Association have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State for the organization of the following Railroad Companies:

The Carthage, Watertown and Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company. This road is to run to and from the vicinity of Carthage, connecting at that point with the Utica and Black River Railroad, via the Black River Valley, through Watertown to Sackett's Harbor, in the County of Jefferson. Length of road about twenty-seven miles. The capital stock is fixed at $760,000. The Directors are James H. Morrow, Wilna; Wm. H. Coburn, Champion; David Dexter, Rutland; Hiram Converse, Pamelia; Norris Winslow, Watertown; Pearson Munday, Watertown; Lotus Ingalls, Watertown; Lyman D. Doolittle, Watertown; Geo. A. Bagley, Watertown; George A. Sherman, Watertown; Geo. B. Phelps, Watertown; Theodore Canfield, Hounsfield; Walter B. Clark, Hounsfield.

The Syracuse and Northwestern Railroad Company. This road is to run from Syracuse to the village of Mexico, in Oswego County, a distance of about thirty-two miles. The capital stock is fixed at $1,250,000. The directors named are: John A. Green, Patrick Lynch, G. G. Bread, J. Dean Hawley, Joseph J. Glass, Charles Nichols, John Greenway, George G. French, Jay L. Johnson, Ezra Downer, Charles Andrews, E. B. Alvord and F. Alvord.

The Brooklyn Steam Transit Company. This road provides for running cars through various streets and avenues in the City of Brooklyn. Capital stock, $5,000,000. Length of road about thirty-five miles.

The Auburn and Port Byron Railroad Company. This road is to run from the City of Auburn to the village of Port Byron, a distance of eight and one-half miles. The capital stock is fixed at $800,000. The directors named are: S. B. Kendrick, of Port Byron; Thomas B. Bunting, New-York; H. H. Wainright, New-York; Geo. H. Bardwell, Philadelphia; Wm. Hayden, Auburn; C. H. Wilson, New-York; C. A. Stetson, Jr., New-York; Robert S. Bunting, New-York; Howard Bunting, New-York; Franklin Ellis, New-York; Joseph C. Kerr, Philadelphia; Joseph K. Caldwell, Philadelphia; Robert A. Packer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The Buffalo Creek Railroad Company. This road is to run from a point on the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Company, in the City of Buffalo, to a point upon the land between the Blackwell Canal and Lake Erie. Length of road three miles. Capital stock $40,000.

The Gallupville Railroad Company. This road is to run from some point on the line of the Schoharie Valley Railroad to a point near the village of Gallupville, in Schoharie County. The length of road is to be four and one-half miles. Capital stock, $65,000. The directors named are: Simon Morgan, A. R. Hunting, Peter Weidman, Chester Paesen, Ira Zeh, Charles Armstrong, Sanford Merselis, L. Zimmer, David Becker, Weidman Dominick, Nelson Hunting, Henry Slansburgh and Lambert Bassler.

The Hamilton-avenue and Prospect Park Railroad Company. The capital stock, $125,000. Distance about three and one-half miles, in the County of Kings.

The Hudson and Mohawk Railroad Company. This road is to run from the city of Schenectady through the Counties of Schenectady and Albany, in the most direct and eligible route. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Distance about twelve miles. The directors named are: Frank Chamberlain, Albany; Townsend Forday, Albany; J. E. Walker, Albany; Robert L. Banks, Albany; Robert M. Waterman, Albany; Albion Ransom, Albany; Stephen Munson, Albany; H. S. McElwain, Amsterdam; William H. Taylor, Albany; Luke Dodge, Schenectady; John L. Dodge, Schenectady; A. Bleecker Banks, Albany; James Hendrick, Albany.

The Brooklyn and Winfield Railway. Capital stock $150,000. Distance about five miles, all in Kings County, and mainly in Brooklyn.

The Northern Air Line Railroad. Capital stock, $1,000,000. The road is to run from Plattsburg, Clinton County, through the towns of Peru and Ausable, Clinton County, and through the towns of Chesterfield, Willsborough, Essex, and into the town of Westport, in the County of Essex, and on or near the line surveyed by P. H. Green in 1852. Length of road about 35 miles. The directors named are: Silas Arnold, Willis Mould, Thomas A. Tomlinson, Aden Weston, Abraham Welden, Lyman Barton, Eli W. Rogers, John Ross, William P. Merriam, James W. Eddy, Andrew Williams, Alvin Thomas, and Robert P. Moun.

A Personal Encounter in Raleigh.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, March 25.

An occurrence took place in this city, yesterday afternoon, which created considerable excitement at the time. The facts, as we learned them, are as follows: The *Sentinel* has been, for a long time, filled with the most shameful personal abuse of Dr. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, and others. On the 23d instant there appeared an article in the *Sentinel* reflecting on the "HOLDEN family," supposed to have been written by Mr. KINGSBURY, one of the editors. Yesterday morning Hon. J. W. HOLDEN called upon Mr. KINGSBURY at the editorial rooms of the *Sentinel* office, and asked him if he wrote the article. He said he did not—that Mr. TURNER was the author, and that he was away, but would return in the afternoon. Accordingly Mr. HOLDEN sought to meet the responsible editor of the *Sentinel* at the North Carolina Railroad depot by the usual entrance, learning that he would be in Raleigh by the 5 o'clock P. M. train from the East. Failing in this, he encountered him not far from the depot. Mr. TURNER drew his pistols. Mr. HOLDEN showed none. Mr. TURNER threatened to shoot anybody who advanced on him.

Before Mr. HOLDEN came up, Mr. MENNINGER, brother of the Secretary of State, met Mr. TURNER, and asked him if he was the author of the article in the *Sentinel*. Mr. TURNER replied, "call at my office and I will tell you." MENNINGER pronounced him a liar and a coward. At this juncture, the Mayor caused the arrest of all the parties and bound them over to the Spring Term of Court.

Progress in Pigment.

Professors and men of science in the Old World have often set themselves to call in question the value of American discoveries, when they cannot dispute their originality. An unusual instance of British candor has, however, recently come to our knowledge, which we deem of sufficient importance to be communicated to our readers.

True to the genius of the North, that tends steadily to the useful, certain enterprising men among us are now working a Southern mine in such manner that its quondam bellicose products are adapted by them to one of the essential requirements of peace. Half a dozen years ago, Silver Hill, near Raleigh, N. C., was dug and delved for lead, whereby our soldiers might be shot down. It now supplies a mineral so marvelously well suited for the manufacture of paint, that its use for this purpose is making a revolution in the trade. Without cumbering our space with long details, we need only say that the Bartlett White Lead and Zinc Company has put upon the market a pigment pronounced by the highest authorities in chemical lore superior to any heretofore known. Professor CHANDLER, who heads the School of Mines at Columbia College in this City, gives it the most unqualified preference over all others, as possessing greater opacity, covering more surface weight for weight, making a harder and more durable coating, wearing longer when exposed to the weather, and offering greater resistance to the action of deleterious gases. It may also be observed that, although chemistry has and swears by its axiom, that lead and zinc cannot possibly be combined in Nature's crucible, the Professor neatly and candidly turns the difficulty by certifying that this Silver Hill mineral consists of an "intimate mixture" of the two antagonistic elements whose union has hitherto been a forced one.

To return to the point whence we started. Professor MUSPRATT, the well-known author of a voluminous treatise on chemistry, and at the head of the Liverpool College of Chemistry, has also analysed this novelty in paint, and confirms, to the fullest extent, the report of his American professional brother. He states that, in respect to "tinctorial power," it is better than the best white lead in the ratio of 19 to 16; that it excels the best white lead, as regards "opacity," in the proportion of 17 to 10; while as to "covering," "drying" and "resisting" properties, it manifests its preëminence in large degree. This unqualified laudation of an American product is, so say, in itself a novelty as coming from England.

Perhaps our new Secretary of the Interior might judiciously distribute, among the troublesome Indians of the far West, a few kegs of this Bartlett pigment, by way of experimental variation from the kegs of gunpowder that are patronized and administered by the War Department. Be that as it may, we hail its advent and success, inasmuch as it is most desirable that the paint, wherewith we adorn our houses and cover our ships' bottoms, should be finer in quality, less adulterated, and more enduring than it has been latterly.

THEATRICAL.

Notes of the Past, Present and Future of Dramatic Matters.

Fit "entertainment for man and brute," and plenty of it, has been provided in the theatres against to-morrow evening's rush. The instincts of the latter will lead them to Tammany, where a fool-hardy young boy is to risk his neck for a wager. On Monday evening, it is announced, the boy ALBERT—the youngest of the trio of GREGORYS, whose audacious exploits in mid air have already been mentioned in these columns,—is to "turn a complete sommersault, while flying from the arms of his brother JEAN to those of his brother ARTHUR—the two latter being suspended to the *eschelle perilleuse*, within a few inches of the proscenium arch, while immediately beneath the imperilled leaper are the flaring footlights and the confusing orchestra. The leap and sommersault, if successful, will be unique in acrobatics. We believe the feat has never been accomplished, so far, by any gymnast. Among the heroes of the sawdust ring and spring-board, this attempt of young GREGORY at suicide or fame is looked upon as an event. Many circus managers, menagerie owners, and other connoisseurs in beastly excellence, are expected to attend the sacrifice. We trust Superintendent KENNEDY will look in also.

The Pascal tide will float in quite a number of sensations besides the above. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's *Elisabeth* at the Academy of Music, Miss MARRIOTT's *Hamlet* at Wood's Museum, and Mr. COULDOCK and his daughter in very domestic drama at the Broadway Theatre—these will be most worthy of "polite society."

The burlesque of "Ivanhoe," at the Waverley; a reconstruction of "The Forty Thieves" at Niblo's, and the production of BROUGHAM's Ethiopian burlesque on "Orphee aux Enfers" at Bryants' Minstrels, will compel a new rush to those popular receptacles of the popular dollar.

The "sensation capitalist," as FISK, Jr., has been aptly called, ventures another step in theatrical speculation by taking a lease of the Academy of Music for the production of WALLACE's opera of "Lurline." The work was advertised last April for representation at Pike's Opera House, and scenery was painted for it. Secret and unrevealed complications, however, prevented the consummation of this project, and Mr. FISK having become possessed of the scenery, he has arranged with Mr. MARETZEK—who was in possession of the music of the opera, to produce the work on an early date (May 10, if possible,) at the Academy. Two companies are to be engaged for the purpose—one of English and one of Italian artists. Representations in English and Italian are to be given on alternate nights.

"Romeo and Juliet" is to be withdrawn after the *matinée* next Saturday, and on the Monday following "Othello" is to be produced at Booth's Theatre. Extensive preparation has been made for this, the fifth of Mr. BOOTH's Shakespearean revivals. Mr. BOOTH and Mr. ADAMS are to alternate in the characters of *Iago* and *Othello*. *Desdemona* is to be personated by Miss MARY MCVICKER. "The Winter's Tale" will not be produced until the expiration of Mr. BOOTH's "engagement." Mrs. LAURA LE CLAIR PHILLIPS, who made a *début* at Wallack's last Summer, has been added to the company at this theatre, and made her first appearance last evening as *Marie* in "The Marble Heart," Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss MORANT sustaining the other prominent parts.

Mr. BROUGHAM makes his last appearances as Author, Actor and Manager next week. After next Saturday evening the little pocket theatre in Twenty-fourth-street will be no longer his. The last performance of "The New Shylock" will be given, with "His Last Legs"—significant selection—as the introductory performance.

An "Easter *Matinée*" is to be given at the New-York Circus on Monday, in addition to the customary afternoon performances of Wednesday and Saturday.

Mr. CHANFRAU and LOTTA are spoken of as prospective lessees of Bryant's Opera House, when the minstrel season ends.

ELISE HOLT continues dangerously ill.

The San Francisco Minstrels have received an offer to go to California during the month of July. They will probably accept, and go and return by the overland route. Their season in New-York does not expire for a couple of months yet, however.

It is a fact of "world-wide notoriety" in England, that we have no managers in this country, no authors, no actors, and no scene painters! that is, none but what England has sent us. The exportation of the Lydia Thompson troupe, with its own manager, (the modest HENDERSON,) its own author, (the coruscating FARNIE,) and its own orchestra conductor in the person of the amiable CONNOLLY, was the first contribution to our desolate land of the "whole school"—and the people having taken kindly to the lessons which those talented parties spread before them, we are to be blessed with two more "complete and model organizations" this Summer. To Wood's Museum, Mr. SIMPSON, the manager of a Birmingham theatre, is to come in April, with his whole theatre, or everything about it, we expect, but the bricks and the seats. Mr. SIMPSON proposes to produce, for the edification of the New-York public, an English pantomime, as it is done in his native England, and for the purpose he brings with him carpenters, scene painters, costumers and actors, together with all the scenery, machinery, ropes and pulleys, from his drop-curtain to the transformation scene, just as he had them in use in Birmingham. His singers, his comedians, his pantomimists, his dancers and his orchestra are all from Birmingham. Nothing is to be American but the supernumeraries! With blind confidence the trustful SIMPSON will accept our native supernumeraries! What amount of patronage can reward him for this handsome compliment to our national products? Crowded houses for weeks will scarcely suffice. It is indeed happiness to know that we produce the best supernumeraries in the world! We do not hear whether Mr. KNOWLES, the Manchester manager, who is to bring over another "complete organization" for the production of English pantomime at WALLACK's—will indorse Mr. SIMPSON and engage American supers or not. Perhaps national pride will overcome economy in Mr. KNOWLES' case—and he will import his own auxiliaries, together with his play, his actors, his dancers, singers, scene painters, costumers, &c.

Mr. BRYANT has sold his Irish comedy of "The Bells of Shandon" to FLORENCE.

Mr. WALLACK has resolved to give Saturday *matinées*, every week, hereafter, at his theatre.

Miss CELIA LOGAN has finally retired from the stage, and will sign herself hereafter Mrs. CELIA LOGAN KELLOGG. Mrs. KELLOGG is to reside in Washington for the present.

Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG, who is at present Mr. BROUGHAM's stage manager, is to succeed Mr. HANLEY in that capacity at Wallack's. Mr. SCHONBERG's taste has been evident in many charming "sets" at Brougham's.

Mrs. GLADSTANE has added the two "Corsican Brothers" to her personations, and has appeared in those *rôles* in New-Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE terminated a two-month's engagement at Wood's Museum last evening. On Monday they are to appear in Newark, on Thursday in New-Haven, on Friday in Hartford, and during the following week will play in Springfield and Providence.

LUCILLE WESTERN was in Salt Lake City, at last accounts; "Humpty Dumpty" had been produced in Mobile; LAURA KEENE is to play in Newark on Thursday next; Miss LOUISE KELLOGG is announced to sing in Elmira April 1; LOTTA is acting in Boston; Mr. H. L. BATEMAN sailed for England last Wednesday.

The death of W. ALVIN LLOYD, (who had the trouble with the WORRELL Sisters about his lease of their theatre, and who was the instigator of the "Foul Play" business at the Broadway and New-York theatres) was announced on the 17th.

BARTON HILL is offered an engagement at Mrs. WOOD's theatre in London.

The receipts of the theatres in Boston for the month of February amounted to $102,484.

Miss KATE FIELD is to make her *début* as a lecturer (subject, "Woman in the Lyceum,") at Chickering Hall, in Boston, next Wednesday.

The Drama Abroad.

Mr. BANDMAN and his wife are to leave England for this country in July.

Miss LUCY RUSHTON has disappeared from the London theatres.

Mr. ROBERTSON's new comedy called "Dreams," about to be done in London, is said to be identical with his drama of "My Lady Clara," said to be written for Mr. BANDMAN, and played by that actor lately in Liverpool.

Among the novelties of advertising we see that Mr. HOWARD PAUL announces that he will give £5 for a short, sharp, comprehensive title for his entertainment. *Quo* proposes to call it "Cheek."

The daughter of Mme. JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT, a girl of 12 years, is said to possess much of the great talent of her mother, and to have an excellent voice. *Sequitur feliciter filia matris iter!*

Several London theatres are about to reverse the custom of charging extra to those who purchase reserved seats in advance, and, taking the ground that it is really an advantage to the theatre to sell its seats, will make a deduction to those who "book" their seats.

ALEXANDER DUMAS gave a supper at the Grand Hotel to the artistes who had brought the "Dame de Monsoreau" to its one hundredth representation. The lady of Monsoreau sat upon Monte Cristo's right, and enlivened the *petit souper* by her lively repartees.

An English actress writes to one of the London papers to expose a great grievance of her calling. It is that actresses—at least those of a certain standing—are obliged to pay for their own dresses, and that it comes to pass that the dresses amount to more at the end of the year than the salary received. She cites, as an example, a Mme. PASCA, an actress of considerable talent, who is about to secede from the Gymnase Theatre, because her salary is only £360 a year, and her toilettes cost nearly £500. "It is certain," says the letter-writer, "that at the present moment an actress cannot play the part of a lady of fashion (*une grande dame*) in a gown costing less than £32; and even at that price it will be exceedingly simple. Suppose a play of five acts, in which there are four changes of costume! And the dress is not all; there are a score of other things—bonnets, flowers, gloves, boots, &c., &c." It is evident from this that theatrical managers in Paris assume that their female performers have other means of living than the legitimate earnings of their profession. And it is, in truth, no secret that they have. Indeed, the vast majority of women on the Paris stage are not there for the purpose of following an artistic vocation, but to find, and having found, to keep, a more profitable way of making money. And in this they succeed more or less. Some of them, in fact, are so successful that they are able to occupy, and even possess, sumptuously furnished houses, to keep horses, carriages, and servants, to fare on the fat of the land, to load themselves with diamonds, and to gamble at Baden-Baden in the Summer, though their salaries from their theatres may be only £2 a month, or even under. This state of things has, of course, the tendency to keep honest women from the exercise of an honest profession, and yet Heaven knows that that class of females have terrible need to see their occupations increased instead of diminished.

Postponement of the Tempest.

Mr. CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE's desire that the stage-setting of "The Tempest," at the Grand Opera House, should be absolutely perfect, has induced that manager to announce the postponement of the first representation of the play until Wednesday. Tickets secured for Monday and Tuesday will be received on the following nights, and so on throughout the week—an important fact for many readers, as the advance sale of seats has been extremely large.

The Case of John Real—Statement of Mr. Monheimer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a statement made by JOHN REAL, in which he alludes to an employment under me as a watchman on a barge which had been used as an illicit whisky still. I beg to say that REAL's statement in this regard is entirely true. In view of the desperate character of the people I found on the barge when it was seized, and in view of a threatened rescue of the barge, I directed the watchmen to provide themselves with arms, fearing the attempt to rescue the barge would be made. It seems that in this way REAL was in possession of a pistol. During this service, Officer SMEDICK was somewhat officious in a matter which no wise concerned him, but his evident purpose was to get up a quarrel with REAL, against whom he had a spite. As it only manifested itself on one occasion while in my employ, I took no official notice of it. I had known REAL for some time and always regarded him as a well-meaning, hard-working man. The persecutions of Officer SMEDICK, I know, were relentless against REAL, and it was apparent that they were working fearfully on REAL's mind. I deem it only fair to offer this testimony in behalf of a poor man whose great fear was that Officer SMEDICK would kill him, and whose great crime has been that he killed the officer while laboring under this terrible apprehension. Respectfully yours,

JOS. A. MONHEIMER.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Extraordinary Career of a False Check Operator—An Extensive Business on Small Capital.

A degree of excitement was created in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, in consequence of the appearance of a large number of persons who wished to make complaints against one of the prisoners arraigned before Justice HOGAN. It appears that ANTHONY CARROLL, a native of Italy, and a dull-looking fellow, has been in the habit, for some time past, of perpetrating a series of petty swindles. His manner of procedure was this: First fixing upon some eligible corner grocery, liquor saloon, or cigar store, the proprietor of which he generally contrived should be a German; he next scraped acquaintance with his proposed victim, and in due course of time proposed to purchase the entire establishment. As CARROLL always proved a liberal man, and made no objections to the terms demanded, he generally succeeded in closing the bargain desired. He always made a point to perfect the arrangement about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and gave a check on some bank for the advance demanded. He usually selected the Fulton National, Mechanics' and Traders', or the Broadway banks, upon which to draw his checks, and he, in every instance, represented that he had a sufficient deposit in the bank to meet his check. These checks were never surrendered until it was too late for the receiver to apply for payment thereof, and as soon as the transfer was effected, he assumed possession of the establishment. As soon as CARROLL found himself the undisputed proprietor of the liquor store, grocery, cigar shop or tailoring establishment, as the case might be, he proceeded to sell all of the goods therein that he possibly could, no matter what price he obtained. When the hour for closing arrived he pocketed the proceeds of the sales, fastened the door of the place and walked off with the keys. The next day the former proprietor would discover that the check accepted by him was wholly worthless, and on his return to the store he would be compelled to purchase a new key to obtain an entrance thereto, having been defrauded out of the value of goods so hurriedly sold by CARROLL.

This reckless and cruel swindle has been, as already stated, carried on for several weeks, and it is believed that he has in this way defrauded a large number of unsophisticated people, who thought that they were disposing of their business at an advantageous advance, until the discovery of the following day undeceived them. He went once too often to the mill, however, and was stopped in his career.

On the 11th inst., SIMON FRUNK, proprietor of the lager beer saloon No. 77 Mercer-street, sold his establishment to CARROLL, who gave him as an advance a check for $325 on the Fulton National Bank, which purported to have been drawn by AUGUST MILLARD. CARROLL took immediate possession, and in the course of the evening sold $35 worth of cigars and lager beer, which money he pocketed and failed to return the next day. Of course FRUNK discovered that his check was worthless, and after gaining access to the saloon, proceeded with his business a wiser man.

This and similar cases led to CARROLL's arrest yesterday by Officer KLEIN, of the Fourteenth Ward, and on his being brought before the Magistrate the following array of complaints were made against him: JACOB MILLER sold a lease of his tailor shop at No. 77 Mercer-street to CARROLL for $1,050, and received a worthless check on the Fulton National Bank for $325, and was swindled out of some cloths sold or carried away by the prisoner. SOPHIA GONDELA disposed of her cigar store, No. 119½ Elm-street, in a similar manner and took a check for $340 on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. BERNARD MYHANY, of No. 79 Pike-street, ELIZABETH MILLER, of No. 419 West Thirty-ninth-street, BERNARD EGLE, of No. 10 Charles-street, CHARLES H. TIEMANN, of No. 408 West Thirty-ninth-street, and several other persons, also testified to similar swindles on the part of CARROLL, and it is understood that he has also been operating in East New-York and Brooklyn.

The Magistrate, in committing the prisoner for trial, remarked that he would refuse bail, as the case was one of the most singular he had ever met with. CARROLL is 48 years of age and a goldbeater by trade. He attempted no defence, as it was quite unnecessary in the face of the evidence against him.

Free Churches—What They are Doing.

The Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, while on a visit to St. Stephen's Chapel, (free,) situated at the corner of Jefferson-street and Patchen-avenue, Brooklyn, a few days since, made the following remarks in the course of his address to the congregation. After congratulating them upon their success, he said, that, proceeding as they were upon the scriptural plan of a free Gospel, their success was nothing more than he had anticipated. He was glad to learn that in the few weeks in which they had been worshipping in their new building the number of the congregation had nearly doubled, and that their weekly offerings upon the plate had kept even pace with their increase in number. This, he said, was the Apostolic method of sustaining a free Gospel. On the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him. If the Gospel be freely preached, it must also be freely sustained. Gratitude to God, and love to the souls of men should stimulate us to this duty. To discharge it properly, it was necessary to provide a church-building with all due and seemly appointments and furniture, and a clergyman to minister at its altar. And it was the Apostolic injunction that he who ministers at the altar, should live of the altar; that is, that the people for whom he ministered should see to it that they gave him a meet and suitable support. And they had the satisfaction, in thus giving their offerings in a Scriptural way, that they were at the same time sustaining the ministrations of the sanctuary upon a Scriptural plan—the plan of giving the wine and milk of the Gospel without money and without price—of allowing any one that will to drink of the water of life freely. It was considered a new thing in politics to have all men equal before the law—that the State and the civil magistrates should be no "respecter of persons." But the principle, however new in the kingdoms of the world, was no new thing in the kingdom of Christ, but was as old as that kingdom. The Book of Inspiration had long, long ago said that the Almighty Father of all respected no man's person, but freely extended His grace to all His children. It is, therefore, the law of His Church, which is His appointed channel of conferring that grace, to open her doors to rich and poor alike, without distinction of persons. He had never met with a Christian who, when this truth was properly presented, did not admit it in theory. And what is thus admitted to be theoretically true, he congratulated this parish upon carrying into practice. In the kingdom of nature the dome of Heaven was lifted over all, and light and air were vouchsafed alike to every creature. And these characteristics of that kingdom had their exact counterparts and antitypes in the kingdom of grace. The roof of the church should not be refused as a cover to any who seek admission there. The light of the gospel should shine for all alike. And the breath of God's Holy Spirit should descend upon all who sought it without let or hindrance. There was something inspiring in the very attitude of a free church, which was calculated to increase the zeal of the flock within, and make it aggressive toward those without. Its members were encouraged to tell the outside world to come within its walls. "Come," they can say, "no obstacle is in your way. Our doors stand freely open. Walk in. Take any seat you choose. We recognize no one's right as superior to another's." No wonder that the free churches were so successful in extending the Church. And he could not help feeling, as he rode this evening to St. Stephen's, and saw it lighted up in the distance, that it was set as a "city upon a hill," and would gather into the folds the numbers who, ere long, would be filling up the vacant spaces of the growing neighborhood. Such were, in substance, some of the utterances of the Bishop, as he warmed up with the subject, and he closed with wishing the congregation, most solemnly and hopefully, "God speed."

The Sing Sing Revolt—Action of Coroner Flynn in the Case of O'Neil.

Deputy Coroner SHINE proceeded on Friday to the State Prison at Sing Sing, agreeably to instructions received from Coroner FLYNN, and made some investigations into the circumstances attending the death of HENRY O'NEIL, *alias* Charles H. Lockwood, the convict who was shot by Prison-Keeper SULLIVAN, after he had surrendered. Dr. SHINE found that considerable excitement existed in the village of Tarrytown in regard to the tragedy, and he ascertained that the facts had not been at all exaggerated. Subpœnas were accordingly issued for the attendance of several of the eye-witnesses to the shooting of O'NEIL, as well as the brutal treatment meted out to him after he was shot. These witnesses are ordered to appear at the Coroner's office to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when the inquest will be held.

During his stay at Tarrytown Dr. SHINE procured a statement from ALFRED LAWRENCE, the constable at that village, which was as follows:

I arrested two of the escaped men, DECKER and MULVEY, about one mile below Tarrytown, on the turnpike, at 12 o'clock that night. They gave themselves up. Captain STORMS told me that there was another of them in the barn. He had looked for him and given it up. He again went in with Mr. WILLIAMSON, and O'NEIL got up, came out and said, "I will surrender to you, Captain." The Captain then told him to come down and do so. O'NEIL accordingly obeyed. At this time SULLIVAN came in and said, "D—n you, I'll shoot you." O'NEIL threw his hands over his head and said, "For God's sake, CHARLEY, don't shoot me." SULLIVAN made no reply, but shot him with a revolver. O'NEIL fell, when SULLIVAN and MANNING kicked him in the head and tried to make him walk. Captain STORMS showed them that at the time they were trying to make him walk O'NEIL was evidently in great agony, and, though sensible, was unable to walk. They then brought O'NEIL to the village on a chair, when Dr. SCHENCK was called to attend him. He remarked that they had treated O'NEIL most brutally. SULLIVAN and MANNING then got a wagon and took the man to Sing Sing, and on their arrival there they took hold of him by the legs and pulled him out of the wagon, swearing and cursing at him all of the time.

The Pequonnock Bank Robbery—Travels of Stolen Bonds.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested LEVI S. COLE and a young man named GLOVER, and upon the person of the latter found $30,000 of registered bonds and other securities, which were a portion of similar property, valued at $90,000, which had been stolen from the Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, Conn. These prisoners were arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after a protracted examination COLE was discharged, but GLOVER was surrendered upon the requisition of Governor ENGLISH, and sent to Connecticut, for trial. As a large part of the stolen property was still outstanding, the detectives have ever since been upon the alert in the matter, and on Tuesday last Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested one DAVID ROSENSTEIN, residing in Forsyth-street, who had offered one of the stolen bonds for sale. The prisoner explained that he had obtained the bond, which is No. 11,682, for $1,000, from AUGUSTUS MORRO, a barkeeper at No. 5½ Pine-street, who, being captured, asserted that he had purchased the bond in question and another of like character from one IGNATIUS WASSERMAN, who was formerly proprietor of a store in Eighth-avenue. WASSERMAN being also taken in charge, was ready with an explanation that he had obtained the troublesome bonds from BERNARD RICE, commission merchant, at No. 74 William-street. The patient detective having thus far followed the stolen bonds on their protracted travels, took his prisoners to the Leonard-street Station-house, where they were locked up pending future developments.

The case came up yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, who granted a temporary commitment, and will hold an examination to-day.

Arnold & Constable's New Store.

On Monday Messrs. ARNOLD & CONSTABLE will open their new retail store, corner of Broadway and Nineteenth-street. It is not necessary to describe the exterior except to give the dimensions. The front on Broadway is 88 feet and 6 inches, that on Nineteenth-street 172 feet, the rear measures 119 feet, and the south side 190 feet. The basement is devoted to receiving and delivering goods, and contains also a lunch room for the clerks, a hat and cloak room and the engines which furnish the power for the elevators and which heat the building. The ground floor is devoted to general dry goods, laces, silks, dress goods, linens, house furnishing goods and hosiery, including a department of gentlemen's furnishings. There are about 1,200 feet of cases, and as many of counters. It is abundantly lighted in the daytime by large windows, those in front consisting of single panes of glass fifteen feet high by eight feet broad. When daylight fails, its place is supplied by thirty-two large chandeliers. In the rear is a small room always lighted by gas, that ladies may be able to see goods as they will appear in the evening. On the second floor is the cloak and shawl department and that devoted to ladies' suits, and another for ladies' and children's underclothes. Mourning goods, velvets, curtains and cornices are also found on this floor. The third floor is unoccupied; the fourth and fifth are for manufacturing purposes. On the fifth floor is a tank capable of containing 2,000 gallons of water, and with it are connected hydrants on all the floors, and hose to be used in case of fire. There is an elevator to carry lady customers up and down, and another for dry-goods. The number of men employed in carrying on the business is about 300, and from 300 to 500 women are employed in the manufactory. The architect of the building was Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS. The firm intend to continue the wholesale business on the corner of Canal and Mercer streets, where Mr. ARNOLD, Sen., commenced business more than forty years ago.

Broad Gauge Road to Chicago.

Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., yesterday perfected an important arrangement, on behalf of the Erie Railroad Company, with the Michigan Southern Railroad, by which he has secured a continuous broad gauge line from New-York to Chicago. The Michigan Southern has leased the right of track to the Erie, until the 10th of October, with a privilege of renewal, on the condition that the Erie builds a new road connecting Akron, Ohio, with Toledo, a distance of ninety miles. The papers were signed yesterday morning, and Surveyors will begin work on the new road to-morrow morning. Passengers and freight will be carried through to Chicago, under this arrangement, without change of cars, and more quickly than by any other route.

Personal.

Governor Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. Josiah T. Miller, of Albany; Hon. W. W. Hageman, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. W. D. Hawkins, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Captain Lindsay Bruse, of the Royal Navy, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. Bliss, of Maine, and Hon. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Astor House.

List of Americans registered at the banking-house of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending March 11th, 1869: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Miher E. Knowlton, Mr. J. H. Buckman, Mr. F. C. McCauley, Mr. A. M. Griffing, Mr. S. D. McPherson, Dr. Chas. D. Smith, Mr. J. W. Crane, M. D., Mr. J. Newton Sears, Mr. E. Dart, Mr. Giovanna A. Sconcia, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, Mr. Henry P. Boody. Philadelphia—Mr. Jas. S. Keen, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Peterson, Mr. Lewis H. Redner, Miss Sagers, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob P. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. N. M. Fernald and family, Mrs. Mary P. Johnson, Mr. C. Wenzing, Mr. S. S. Horner. Erie, Penn.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Starr. Cincinnati—Mr. J. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Weasmen. Detroit—Mrs. S. Young and son. California—Mr. A. M. Griffing. Boston—Mr. F. H. Smith. Mr. J. Q. A. Warren. Chicago—Mr. Chas. J. Root. Florence—Mr. and Mrs. Larken G. Reed, Jr. San Francisco—Mr. W. F. Whittier. London—Mr. Alex. F. Price.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Bridal Flowers and Vails, a Specialty; new styles, rich and elegant, just received. A. BRAITEAU & CO., formerly Holderman's, No. 24 Bond-st.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BARRET.—At No. 22 West 45th-st., on Saturday, March 27, of dropsy of the brain, ALEXANDER STRACHAN, only son of Alexander and Emma Ellen Barret, aged 16 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the house on Monday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DUDLEY.—On Saturday, March 27, after a protracted illness, WM. H. DUDLEY.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 645 6th-av., this day, (Sunday,) the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Wisconsin for interment.

☞ The members of Adelphi Lodge No. 348, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, WM. H. DUDLEY, at No. 645 6th-av., this day, (Sunday,) the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. SHOVE, Master.

HARRISON.—On Saturday, March 27, JENNIE A., wife of Jos. G. Harrison.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

HUERTAS.—On Friday, March 26, of heart disease, JOHN E. HUERTAS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 29th inst., from St. Ann's Church, in 8th-st.

HENDRICKS.—On Thursday morning, March 25, URIAH HENDRICKS, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 414 5th-av., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 29th inst., without further notice.

HASKELL.—On Friday, March 26, JULIA A., wife of George B. Haskell.

The friends of the family and members of Enterprise Lodge No. 228, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 10 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

☞ Boston and Auburn papers please copy.

KIPP.—At Pollifly, N. J., on Friday, March 26, ABRAHAM KIPP, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house on Monday, the 29th inst. at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Chambers-st. for Hackensack at 9 A. M., where carriages will be waiting.

MAGOVERN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 26, JOSEPHINE G., daughter of John F. and Josephine Magovern, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of J. M. Greenwood, No. 115 Remsen-st., on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

MANN.—EDWARD J. MANN, aged 51 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS.—At her late residence, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, March 27, Mrs. ELIZABETH, relict of the late Nathaniel Reynolds, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M. Trains leave the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., for Portchester at 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 26, JOHN, son of John and H. Maria Scott, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 70 President-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 11½ A. M. Interment at Staten Island.

SIMMONDS.—On Thursday, March 25, ALGERNON, son of Mr. Henry Simmonds, (of firm of Simmonds, Hunt & Co., London,) in the 21st year of his age.

STEVENSON.—On Friday evening, March 26, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEVENSON, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 142 West 26th-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SCOVEL.—On Thursday morning, March 25, KATE SCOVEL, wife of C. P. Scovel, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 294 7th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Strict Observance Lodge No. 94, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THORNE.—On Saturday, March 27, SARAH, wife of Thomas Thorne, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church at Flatlands, L. I., on Monday, March 29, at 3 o'clock.

TRAVER.—On Saturday, March 27, of diphtheria, CARRIE CHESTER, youngest child of Ferdinand W. and Julia Traver, aged 2 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 5 7th-st., Williamsburg, L. I., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SALE OF HUNTER'S POINT (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.

LAWRENCE & OAKLY will sell, by order of the East River Ferry Company, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SEVENTY-ONE FINE LOTS, each 25x100 feet, fronting on Ferry, Front, West 3d, West 4th and West avenue, at Hunter's Point, (Long Island City, Queens County,) directly opposite 34th-st., New-York.

The location of this splendid property, at one of the most important, thriving, accessible and convenient points in the vicinity of this City, must certainly arrest the attention of capitalists, business men and manufacturers. Water of immense depth at its docks with steam and horse railroads running in every direction. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 to per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post Office.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE, FAMED for his wonderful skill in cutting hair and whiskers appropriate and improving to all; consult him for suitable style. Studio No. [illegible] Broadway. Shaving, dyeing, &c.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

MONEY ADVANCED IN SUMS OF [illegible] on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, silks, shawls, furniture, &c. O. G. JUDD, 600 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

A NEW EASTER ANTHEM, BY J. R. THOMAS.—Just published, "Christ our Passover"—will be very acceptable to choirs and all admirers of Mr. Thomas' sacred music. For sale by all music dealers. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.; Sunday School, First Easter anniversary, 3 P. M. Rev. W. A. McVICKAR will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., will deliver the address at the Children's First Easter Anniversary, 3 P. M. Rev W. H. HARISON will preach at 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1—No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6—No. 112 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8—No. 188 Spring, 7½ P. M.
11—No. 46 Avenue C, German, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
12—No. 70 Columbia, German, 10½ A. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, No. 77 Columbia, 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.
14—No. 116 Elizabeth, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-av., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Please God, on SUNDAY, Easter, appropriate services in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; a sermon by the minister, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Children's Easter Festival; address by Rev. JOSEPH H. CARROLL, D. D., of New-Haven.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 o'clock, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

"BAPTISTS THE ONLY THOROUGH Religious Reformers."—Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach in the Church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., showing that *Baptists Alone Observe the Correct Principle of Bible Translation*. Seats free to all. He will also preach morning and evening.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Resurrection of Christ*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. will give a valedictory address and close his three years' labors with this charge. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN, at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., at 31st-st. near Broadway, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 301 2d-av., SUNDAY 3½ P. M. Speakers—In Broome-st., CHAS. T. GOODWIN, (subject—*The Harvest and the Laborers*;) in 31st-st. R. H. LYON; in 2d-av., B. F. JUDSON. Seats free.

SEEKERS AFTER WORLDLY PLEASures are invited to attend a lecture to be given by Rev. WM. I. LOCKE, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Worldly Amusements for Christians*. Seats free. Morning service at the usual hour.

EASTER SERVICES.—CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. SUNDAY, March 28. Morning at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Music from Lambillotte, Lloyd, Buck, Mosenthal, Buck and Millard. Strangers will be furnished with seats by the Sexton.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Morning service appropriate for Easter Sunday. Strangers accommodated with sittings. Galleries free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts. Easter festival. Carol in the morning by the Sunday-School. Music by the choir. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector preaches morning and evening. Subjects appropriate to the season. All who will may come.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING the Pastor will give the fourth sermon in the series of Bible biography. Subject—*Noah*.

DR. H. P. FAIRFIELD WILL GIVE HIS closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at same hour in the side room. Sociable, FRIDAY EVENING, April 2.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—EASTER DAY; Divine service at 6 and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. children's service, and 8 P. M. The Bishop of the Diocese will hold a confirmation in the evening.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDford-st., near Carmine. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. It is expected that the ordinance of baptism will be administered after the evening sermon.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 67th st. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 128 West 24th-st.—On SABBATH, 28th inst., Elder GEO. A. BROWN, of Hackensack, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., Elder L. F. MOORE, of Connecticut, at 7½ P. M., and each evening through the week.

CHRIST IS RISEN!—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Resurrection of Jesus, and the Hope of Immortality*. 1 Thess., iv., 14.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, March 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. B. MOORE, of Lawrence, Mass. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS; prayer meeting at 7½; Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Christianity is the True Religion of Humanity*.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and others residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 55th-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible class at 9 A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Easter services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, 4 P. M. children's service, and 7½ P. M. Sermons by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET and Rev. H. H. COLE.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor, removed to Rutgers Chapel, on 5th-av., near 42d-st. Preaching SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS, PASTOR OF THE Amity Baptist Church, will preach on SABBATH MORNING in the Chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av. Rev. T. G. FREEMAN will preach at 3½ P. M.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST Society hold an Easter Service on SUNDAY MORNING at No. 205 East 27th-st. Sermon by Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D. All members and friends are invited to be present.

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (Episcopal) will hold an evening service in Hosack Hall, southeast corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, will preach.

FORGIVENESS—WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO and what it does not amount to. A lecture by OLIVER DYER, explaining Swedenborg's view of the subject, at Temperance Hall, 2d-av., near 128th-st., SUNDAY, March 28, at 7½ P. M.

HOW TO THINK OF GOD—A LECTURE by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, giving the Swedenborgian view of the Trinity, at Washington Hall, Broadway, corner of 4th-st., Williamsburg, on SUNDAY, March 28, at 7½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. W. M. HENRY, of New-Orleans, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the third lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Unpardonable Sin*. The public are invited.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Herald of Life*, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, March 28, in the hall at the northwest corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., entrance No. 202 West 14th-st. Subject—*Future Life Through Christ Alone*.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (Universalist,) 35th-st., east of 6th-av., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, EASTER MORNING service 10½ o'clock, evening 7½. Sabbath School Anniversary at 3 P. M. Strangers invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Significance of Immortality*.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD preaches on SUNDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. SCHAFF at 7½ o'clock P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., is expected to preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY afternoon at 3 o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev. AARON RODGERS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 27, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—12 M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, March 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold, to-day, were chiefly at 131⅛ ₱ cent., closing 131@131⅛ ₱ cent., as on Thursday night, (before the half-holiday on Good Friday,) and without particular interest in the market. There was a sharp market for Money among the Brokers, generally, at 9 ₱ cent. per annum, (or its equivalent by way of 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest,) but the Gold Room seemed less affected by the pressure than other departments of the Exchange. The Railway speculation was lower and the Public Funds dull, because of the high rates demanded for Money, and the Foreign Exchanges were again almost immovable at creditable rates for the drawers. Merchant paper, Domestic, was in fair request at 9 ₱ cent. Currency and 7 ₱ cent. Gold for very select names at 60-days' date, while fair signatures rate from 10 to 12 ₱ cent. Among the Stock Exchange Brokers the talk was quite general of a close market, and while no artificial means are suspected for creating the pressure, it is supposed to have been somewhat intensified since Thursday by the immediate position of two or three of the great dealers in the Public Funds, who for the moment are out of Stock, but ready to buy in again cheap for cash on the advantage of scarce Money. They made little progress in this direction, however, during the day, as nearly the whole Street appears to be in their own situation, to wit, with few or no United States 5-20s on hand to be pressed on sale for cash. The business in the Funds was nominally light.

The Bank statement, notwithstanding the known adverse balances against New-York, in respect to Philadelphia, if not Boston, also, shows only a trifling loss of Greenbacks, $219,771, and a small addition to Loans and Discounts, $311,287. The Specie Deposits run down over three million of dollars, by reason of the combined demand from the Importing Merchants to pay into the Treasury for Customs. The Customs this week are $2,600,920. The Gold Interest payments, $184,890. The receipts of Spanish Doubloons from Europe were a million of dollars, and the shipments to Havana, &c., $1,357,163.

No late Saturday Boards are held on the Stock Exchange Board. In the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations were made about 5 o'clock P. M., as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105½	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	118⅝	118⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold Coin	131⅛	131
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	57	56½
Missouri Bonds	88	87⅝
North Carolina Bonds, old	61	61
New-York Central	163	160½
Reading Railway	91⅝	91⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	132½	131⅛
Northwest Common	84½	84⅛
Northwest Preferred	93½	93⅛
Michigan Southern	96⅝	96⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	123	122½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88½	90¼
Pacific Mail Company	88½	90⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80	79½
St. Paul Common	71½	71½
Toledo and Wabash	67	66⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	106¼	106
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	33⅛
Mariposa Preferred	34½	34⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,172,662; total payments, $868,213; balance, $84,680,365. The receipts include for Customs, $242,000; for Gold Notes, $69,000.

We learn that the Georgia Legislature has authorized the indorsement of the State on the Bonds of the Brunswick City and Albany Railway Company to the amount of $15,000 ₱ mile, and that the Governor has approved the Act. The fact is important to the New-York holders of Brunswick City property, most of whom are also interested in the Railway, and one of whom, Mr. HERRON A. JOHNSON, is President of the Company.

We regret to announce the decease, after a short but very painful illness, of Mr. ADOLPH RODEWALD, an active and well-known Broker in Gold and Foreign Bills in Exchange-place, and a respected and public-spirited citizen of the village of New-Brighton, S. I.

The St. Paul road earned in the

Third week in March	$100,900
Same week in 1868	79,600
Increase	$21,301

The Rock Island Road earned in the

Third week in March	$106,600
Same week in 1868	70,308
Increase	$36,297

The Panama Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of 6 ₱ cent. in Gold, payable April 5.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable April 1.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th of March, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,005,384	Increase	£14,136
Public deposits	6,490,959	Increase	976,963
Other deposits	18,420,387	Increase	869,799
Government securities	14,076,537	No change.	
Other securities	19,628,088	Increase	1,467,189
Notes unemployed	8,789,610	Increase	392,650

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,204,015, being a decrease of £362,335; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,061,934, showing an increase of £40,477 when compared with the preceding week. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£18,061,934	£21,170,580
Reserve	9,627,019	12,004,515
Notes in circulation	23,204,015	23,175,085
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	93	93¼
French Rentes	70f. 72c.	69f. 45c.

The Paris papers of March 11 publish the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	March 4. Francs.	March 11. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,327,743,150	1,314,362,600
Bank notes to order	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury account	158,001,280	154,658,664
Current accounts	241,078,430	254,038,233
Current branch banks	47,325,561	46,352,162
Dividends payable	1,282,808	1,270,221
Discounts	3,800,538	3,877,058
Rediscounted	162,790	162,790
Sundries	6,620,680	6,881,160
Total	2,045,450,000	2,034,062,482
Cash in hand	1,134,186,356	1,144,605,317
Commercial bills overdue	386,177	[illegible]
Commercial, not yet due	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advances on bullion	[illegible]	12,140,900
Branch banks	4,595,600	4,606,600
French public securities	12,755,500	12,455,700
Branch banks	6,400,750	6,405,750
On railway shares, &c.	27,687,100	27,951,500
By the branch banks	27,278,800	27,372,400
On Credit Foncier	926,400	926,400
Branches	886,100	881,700
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	60,553,437	60,553,437
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,962,301	8,962,301
Expenses of management	701,599	734,228
Sundries	8,841,789	10,723,927
Total	2,045,450,000	2,034,062,482

The *Financial Chronicle* has the following of the movement of the Cotton crop, including the overland receipts, as compared with last season:

"By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, March 26. From the figures thus obtained, it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 32,039 bales, (against 34,387 bales last week, 37,711 bales the previous week, and 44,503 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since Sept. 1, 1868, up to this date, 1,974,376 bales, against 1,973,908 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 468 bales."

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending March 27, 1869:

March 22—Steamship *Mississippi*, Rio Janeiro—doubloons	$8,000
March 22—Steamship *Mississippi*, Para—British gold	1,322
March 22—Steamship *Mississippi*, Para—American gold	2,800
March 22—Steamship *Germania*, London—American gold	10,800
March 24—Bark *Thomas Dallett*, Laguayra—American gold	20,000
March 25—Steamship *Hermann*, London—Mexican silver	10,000
March 25—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana—American gold	320,000
March 25—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	*923,210
March 27—Steamship *City of Paris*, Liverpool—Mexican gold	1,500
March 27—Steamship *City of Paris*, Liverpool—British gold	24,621
March 27—Steamship *Rapidan*, Havana—American silver	2,000
March 27—Steamship *Rapidan*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	12,800
Total	$1,357,163

*Received here in transit by Hamburg steamer *Westphalia*, for the Havana market the same day.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1869.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to say that the law imposes a tax of 16 cents per pound on all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, and requires that it shall be put up in packages of 2, 4, 7, 8 and 16 ounces each.

Cigar manufacturers who do not make a business of putting up for use or consumption scraps, waste clippings, &c., but simply sell the scraps and refuse which accumulate from their business as cigar manufacturers, and which are incidental to such business, will not be required to pay special tax as tobacco manufacturers, or comply with the other requirements of law relating to tobacco manufacturers, except those relating to packing and stamping their waste scraps, sweepings, &c., when sold or offered for sale for use or consumption.

Since the law requires such tobacco to be stamped before sale or removal for consumption or use, there will be no objection to Collectors selling stamps for this purpose to any cigar manufacturer who has paid the special tax and given bond as required by law.

Very respectfully, C. DELANO, Commissioner.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Esq., Collector Sixth District, Indianapolis, Ind.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD MANDAMUS—A SHARP LEGAL SKIRMISH.

In the matter of the alternative mandamus granted on the petition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.—[illegible] New-York, requiring that Court to allow the removal to this Court of the suit then pending against the defendants at the suit of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed to-day. Judge Allen, Mr. Tilden and Mr. Seward appeared for the petitioners. Mr. Hackett appeared for Judge Barnard, and Mr. Field appeared for Mr. Fisk. Mr. Charles Tracy appeared for the petitioners on a second alternative *mandamus* to the same effect.

Mr. Hackett said he was not ready to proceed in the second case, in which the *mandamus* had only been served this morning.

Mr. Field stated that as there were two petitions here he asked to have the parties elect which one they would proceed upon; that on the latter one the alternative *mandamus* was served this morning at 9:30 o'clock, returnable at 11, and this Court certainly would not proceed on such a case as that.

The Judge said that he did not see as he could compel any election; that there was nothing to prevent any one from presenting a petition, and it would be time enough to see whether the two petitions were different when the hearing was had on the last petition; that of course he should adjourn the matter to such time as the Judge of the Supreme Court desired to make a return.

Mr. Tracy suggested that that adjournment ought to be on terms; that the parties were going on in the proceedings in the State Court, and his client was to be imprisoned in those proceedings, and he thought if there was to be an adjournment, it ought to be on the terms that the parties should stay proceedings in the State Court.

The Judge said he should not impose any terms, but would postpone that hearing until next Saturday.

Mr. Tilden said he supposed that they would now go on with the hearing on their petition.

Mr. Field said he had supposed that the Court would not hear the case piecemeal, and that both petitions would stand over till both could be heard.

The Judge said he had not intended to postpone both petitions.

The question then arose as to what was the course to be pursued on the petition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Judge said that on proof of the service of the alternative *mandamus*, and that it had not been complied with, the petitioner should then move for a peremptory *mandamus*, and cause could then be shown.

Mr. Field then said that he would move preliminarily to dismiss the writ on the ground of an order which had been served on them this morning, made by Judge Rosecrans, ordering that the cause be removed to this Court.

Judge Allen said that if that order were set up as a ground why the *mandamus* should not issue, it ought to come up by way of a return to the writ.

The Court said that this order ought to be presented in some official way, if it was relied upon.

Mr. Field said they would present it in that shape. And on behalf of Mr. Fisk, without desiring to subject himself to the jurisdiction of this Court, he moved to supersede this writ by reason of this order, of which he presented an exemplified copy, with affidavit of service.

Judge Allen said it would be hardly ingenuous to present this order as showing that the case was removed, and at the same time to claim that the order was invalid, and he asked Mr. Field which position he took.

Mr. Field said that the order was there as a fact, and while it existed it must be treated as such; but that what would be the effect if the Supreme Court should afterward vacate it, he would not say.

Judge BLATCHFORD said this order will be put on the files of this Court. The order is an order entitled in the same case that the prayer of the petition be granted, that the bond be approved and the suit removed to this Court, and that the State Court proceed no further in the suit. It is signed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, but it must be regarded not as the action of that Justice but of the Court, for the Court is a unit. It is an order that the whole suit be removed, and that was the pith of the *mandamus*. The alternative *mandamus* was that they allow the suit to be removed, and that they approve the bond and grant the prayer of the petition. The removal of the suit was the pith of the thing, and the Supreme Court has by this order allowed the whole suit to be removed. It may, therefore be regarded as a substantial compliance with the *mandamus*. Or it may be considered that it makes known why they have not accepted the particular surety and granted the prayer of that particular petition. If it should ever after be made to appear that the order shall have been vacated, then the parties are remitted to such rights as they may have. On the face of this order, this Court must regard the case as here, and the Supreme Court as having allowed the same to be removed.

Mr. Field said he supposed his motion to supersede the writ then would be granted, but the Judge said no, it seemed to him that it had been complied with.

Judge Allen said he thought the proper order would be that, as the *mandamus* had been complied with, the motion for a peremptory *mandamus* be denied.

Both parties thereupon were directed to prepare orders and submit them to the Court, and the Judge directed the form of the order, which, reciting the proceedings, ordered that Mr. Field's motion to supersede the writ be denied, and that the motion for a peremptory *mandamus* be denied.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Rosario Denario.—This defendant who was convicted on Saturday last, of having counterfeit money in his possession, was sentenced yesterday to seven years imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The United States vs. Tyler and Hodgkins.—In the case of these defendants who were indicted with Blaisdell and Eckle, on motion of counsel a *nolle pros.* was entered, on the ground that they were used as witnesses for the Government on the trial which resulted in the conviction of Blaisdell and Eckle.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY—MARCH 27.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Weld, Nagle & Co. vs. Ben. Wood and Others.—The hearing on the petition for involuntary bankruptcy in this case was adjourned over until Saturday next.

Greenville P. Hawes for petitioners, George Shay for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 27.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION—THE CASE TRANSFERRED TO THE FEDERAL COURTS BY AN EX PARTE ORDER.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Immediately after the opening of the Court to-day Mr. Field, in behalf of the plaintiff, said he must call the attention of His Honor to a most unusual proceeding in the case. In August last a motion was made herein to remove the action to the United States Court. That motion was fully argued, and, after due deliberation, denied. The defendants did not see fit to appeal. This morning he had been served with an order, not purporting to have been made in any Court, but signed by Judge Rosecrans in the City of New-York *ex parte*. This order is to the effect that all proceedings in the Supreme Court of this State are stayed, and the action removed to the United States Court. Counsel said he would characterise this by no harsher language than that Judge Rosecrans had been very much imposed upon in granting the order for removal to the Federal Court. He would now move for an order to show cause, returnable at 10 A. M. on Monday next, why the order of Judge Rosecrans should not be vacated. This order to show cause was at once granted by Judge BARNARD.

Mr. Field then asked that Mr. Thomas C. Durant be called upon the stand. He wished to have him produce the books of the Company in pursuance of the order of the Court.

Mr. Tracy, in behalf of the Company, objected. There is, said he, a stay of proceedings. No action can be taken at this time.

[illegible]

Judge BARNARD said he did not like to make an order until this stay of proceedings is vacated or disposed of in some way. Perhaps these attachment proceedings are separate and distinct from the suit. But to be on the safe side he would adjourn the whole matter over to Monday next.

For plaintiff, Messrs. D. D. and D. Field; for the Union Pacific Company, Mr. Clark Bell, Messrs. Barlow and McFarland, Chas. Tracy, Esq., and Ex-Judge Allen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 27.

Before Judge Sutherland.

FORGED CHECK—HABEAS CORPUS.

Edward Manoux, who was indicted by the Grand Jury during the present term of the Court of General Sessions for having forged a check on the Bull's Head National Bank for $275, was brought up to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus* and his discharge asked for. The Court after argument, remanded the prisoner and dismissed the writ. The check in question purported to have been signed by Alexander Hornby, and was made payable to Henry Simpkins or bearer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 27.

Before Judge Jones.

RESTRAINING PROCEEDINGS TO DISPOSSESS.

Martha B. Merrick vs. Jane Whaley.—The plaintiff in this action is the assignee of D. B. Dunham, who was the lessee of the furnished premises No. 584 Broadway, occupied as a hotel, and of which Jane Whaley, the defendant in this proceeding, is the lessor. The lease was assigned by Dunham to the plaintiff Merrick, and in it was contained a provision on the part of the lessor "to keep the premises in proper repair." The lessor failing to make such repairs, the lessee, Dunham, had them done at his own expense to the amount of $2,500, and in assigning the lease to the plaintiff he also assigned his claim for this amount. Plaintiff, failing to be reimbursed this claim, refused to pay the rent, claiming the right to deduct the amount therefrom, and therefore defendant took proceedings in one of the District Courts to dispossess. The District Court having no jurisdiction to entertain a counter claim of this nature, a motion is now made to this Court to restrain the proceedings unless the expenditures for repairs be accepted in lieu of rent.

The Judge took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

Mann & Ocean for plaintiff; Frisbie & Mack for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 27.

By Judge Sutherland.

Taylor, Hartshorne & King vs. R. C. Root et al.; findings of fact, &c.; settled.

The Protestant Episcopal Society, &c., vs. George M. Flanders; bill altered according to the memoranda of decision.

Chickhaw et al. vs. Hunsak; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Ingraham.

Brown vs. Wheeler et al.; motion denied with leave to renew on other papers.

Smith vs. Wheeler et al.; papers ordered to be sent to Justice James.

In the matter of Rachel Harway, a person of unsound mind; motion denied.

In the matter of petition of Jas. A. Striker et al. to vacate, &c.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Garrit S. Mott to vacate, &c.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Ruth A. Mott, &c.; motion granted.

By Judge Clerke.

Roosevelt et al. vs. Roosevelt et al.; motion for reference denied without costs.

Isaac C. Pray vs. Henry D. Palmer; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 27.

By Judge Jones.

In the matter of the petition of James Sause, an infant, &c.; motion granted and guardian appointed.

Frances Tolano vs. National Steamship Company; motion vacating stay of proceedings granted.

Cornelius Austin vs. Mathew Ahearne et al.; motion for judgment granted with costs.

The Same vs. the Same; motion for judgment granted with costs.

Samuel C. Merwin vs. E. P. Hotmer; motion granted.

August M. Bassing vs. Henry Uhl; motion granted.

Sidney H. Carr vs. Simon Lightstone; motion granted.

Mary A. Prentiss vs. Edward C. Richards; motion to open default granted on payment of trial fee and $10 costs of motion.

Joseph C. Jackson vs. Mary Lee; motion granted without costs.

Joseph C. Jackson vs. Mary Lee; motion granted and appeal discontinued.

William Bohn vs. John Cook; proceedings dismissed.

Maria Martin vs. Adolph Blyarts; motion granted.

Augustus Krumpf vs. Margaret Kroeckeler; complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of this motion.

Robert P. Dodge et. al. vs. Thomas Clyde; motion granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Murville Shumway, Mary Graydon, William W. Chester, George Vetter, Louise Esenwein, August Zennegg, Mary A. Weibottner, Catharine T. Mortimer, Lemle Dinkenspeil, Elizabeth Johnson, Joseph Rins, Martha Bliss.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letitia E. Frey, Minerva H. Letts, Sarah Norcott, Bertha Aaron, Mary Egan, John W. Steinfeldt, Wm. V. N. Livingston, Joseph Herbert, George Henry, Helen Ward, Oliver Johnson, Geo. W. Irvin, Ahrens Pope, Chas. M. Rogers, Josias Scudder, Peter Huf, Andrew Bayer, Charlotte Micke, Catharine Mullins, George Nagarina, Chas. Renauli, Margaret J. Reid, Catharine Worster, Margaret Cantling.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of George Cox and Jeremiah Whalen, of Brooklyn, were admitted to probate. The will of Gunder Anderson was rejected.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Herbert T. Moore, of the township of Warren, N. J.; Peter B. Bogert, of New-Utrecht, L. I.; John C. Smith, Jane Smith, Elizabeth T. Douglas, Mary Merrill, John McLoughlin, Mary A. McLoughlin, Abraham Clarke, Charles W. Smith, Alfred H. Cox, Michael Shockey, Cornelius S. Pierce, Charles H. Truebert and Christopher H. Lippett, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of Sarah E., Kate J., Emma J., Maria L. and Ellen A. Devalin, were granted to Wm. H. Crane, and of John W. and Mary A. Nichols to T. C. Nichols.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were upon the calendar of yesterday thirteen cases of petit larceny, six of assault and battery, one of cruelty to animal, and one of carrying a concealed weapon. Some of the cases tried were of interest, but the test turtle case, which is expected to decide whether it is cruelty to pass a rope through the fins of a living turtle, was, upon motion of Assistant District-Attorney Blunt, postponed until next Saturday, in consequence of the absence of a witness material to the prosecution.

SHIP DISCIPLINE.

Thomas Birmingham was arraigned upon charges of assaulting Captain Price and Chief Engineer Finkler, of the steamship *Minnesota*, when the ship was lying in her berth at Pier No. 46 North River. The testimony for the prosecution showed that Birmingham, who was a hand on the vessel, was infuriated by liquor, and had created a disturbance on deck. Finkler came up from below to restore order, when Birmingham rushed upon him with a large club, and was with difficulty secured by the police officer, who appeared at the moment, but not until after he had dealt Finkler several blows. The assault upon Captain Price seems to have been made at about the same time, and to have consisted in striking that officer in the face with his fist. The witnesses for the defence did not profess to have seen the inception of the affair, but they put subsequent events in an entirely different light, as they swore positively that Finkler seized Birmingham by the throat with both hands, and pushing him backward over the hand-rail of the steps leading to the engine room, held him in that position until he was nearly insensible. They swore as positively that the next proceeding was that Captain Price ordered a rope to be put around the man's neck, and he was then dragged by it some yards. Captain Price admitted giving the order, but denied that the rope was tightened around Birmingham's neck, and justified its use as the only possible means of overcoming the fury of the crazed sailor. Birmingham's neck when he stood at the bar plainly showed lacerations, and he was therefore acquitted of having assaulted Finkler, and judgment of guilty being given in the case of Captain Price, sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

A SHREWD PICKPOCKET.

Catharine Dohlman, of Williamsburg, landing at the Grand-street Ferry, found her wallet had been abstracted from her pocket, and a young lady called her attention to a couple of women then walking up Grand-street examining a pocket-book, and one of whom she had seen, during the passage of the boat or at the landing, put her hand in Catharine's pocket. Thereupon Catharine jumped out after the women, who, seeing her, darted into a tea store, whither Catharine followed and demanded her pocket-book. One responded, "Give it to her," to which the other made response by slipping away, and the first speaker, who proved to be one Amelia Brown, extended a pocket-book to Catharine, saying, "Is that yours?" A tussle followed between the women, and when the officer came he found each accusing the other of being a pickpocket. The Magistrate finding Amelia guilty, styled her "a notorious pickpocket," to which the prisoner answered with a ghastly smile of incredulity, and was rewarded with a term of six months in the Penitentiary.

THE DAGGER.

Officer Killerhouse, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw a youth styling himself Charles Edwards prowling about the streets at 1 o'clock in the morning, and taking him in custody, found a dagger concealed on his person. As he could give no better reason for being thus stealthily armed than that he had heard some one was laying for him, he was sent to do six months' penance in the Penitentiary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD UP A fine business is offered by the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America: prompt, reliable business men can secure an income for life by employing their time and energies for this Company. Apply to JOSEPH U. ORVIS, one of the Managers, at the National Park Bank Building, No. 218 Broadway.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

$5,000.—BUSINESS PARTNER wanted in an enterprise which will pay 25 per cent. per annum, besides salary of $150 monthly payments, if party can make himself useful. A first-class business man only will be accepted, with above amount and on above conditions. Address with real name, PARTNERSHIP, Box 117 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL OF AN ESTABLISHED medicine; to an enterprising man, a fine opening to make money; can give best of reference as to its merits, by leading physicians. Address WILLIAM J. HENRY, Station C, City.

$3,000 TO $8,000.—AN HONORABLE gentleman, without means at present, desires partner to retain large trade; from $500 to $1,500 per month profit, according to capital. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 136 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 68 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 112 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 212 AND 214 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,
Solicit a call from those purchasing
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES, LINENS,
AND
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
as their assortment just received from auction is complete, and their prices present
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 212 AND 214 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.,
Invite SPECIAL ATTENTION to a superb line of
DRESS GOODS,
received from auction during the past week, which will be sold much below usual prices.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 212 AND 214 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY A LINE OF
ALL SILK AND WOOL ROLL POPLINS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

Carpets,
Oil-Cloths,
Mattings,
FOR
Churches, Dwellings,
Steamboats, Offices,
Lodges, Hotels, &c.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF SUPERIOR GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
GOODS FITTED AND PUT DOWN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE STORES AND LOFTS OF
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST. AND NO. 31 HOWARD-ST.,
A FEW DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY.

REMOVAL
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
RETAIL BUSINESS
TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering
GREAT BARGAINS in
LADIES' BLEACHED and BROWN COTTON HOSE at 25c. and 30c. per pair and upward.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c., &c.
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AND AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ONLY AT F. B.
GREAT DECLINE IN DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS AND COTTON GOODS.
They sell at auction at a terrible sacrifice
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS IN PLAIN COLORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS FOR 25c. A YARD, LAST MONTH'S PRICE, 40c.
YARD WIDE ALPACAS, 37½c., worth 60c.
YARD WIDE DRESS GOODS from 20c. to 40c.
5 BALES YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 10c.
20 BALES EXTRA HEAVY MUSLINS, 12½c.
10 BALES YARD WIDE SHEETING, 13½c.
10 BALES FINE 4-4 SHIRTING, 13½c.
10 BALES EXTRA HEAVY GOODS, 12½c.
10,000 YARDS BEST ELLERTON MUSLINS, 12½c.
10,000 YDS. BEST GREAT FALLS FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.
10,000 FINE YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 10c.
These goods are yard wide and are the same that are sold all over the City for 18c. On dress goods you can save from 10c. to 20c. a yard. PEOPLE LIVING IN NEWARK, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY CAN save nearly one-half by buying goods of us. FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on MONDAY, March 29,
LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, with
LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c. per yard and upward.
FINE AND HEAVY PILLOW LINENS, 55c. per yard and upward.
LINEN TABLE DAMASK, 85c. per yard and upward.
DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 50 per dozen.
DAMASK DOYLIES, $1 per dozen.
FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, $1 75 and $2 per dozen.
HUCKABACK TOWELING, 25c. per yard.
PANTRY TOWELING, 20c. per yard.
HEAVY FINE RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard.
FINE WHITE ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 30c. per yard and upward.
10-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, $3 each and upward.
With a full stock of
BLANKETS,
$3 50 per pair and upward, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH-STS.

RIBBONS.
J. BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CONTINUE THEIR
WHOLESALE BUSINESS
AS USUAL AT
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
Successor to M. Gregg,
No. 19 5th-av.,
Having had her opening, is now prepared to exhibit
HER ELEGANT STOCK
OF SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
OF FRENCH MANTLES AND WALKING SUITS,
as well as those of her own manufacture.
Dressmaking in all its branches.
Also a fine assortment of black trimmings.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, March 29,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BRUSSELS, POINTE LACES,
LACE SHAWLS, REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
PARIS MADE SILK DRESSES AND SUITS,
PARIS MILLINERY,
Of the choicest styles.
FANCY RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS,
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED UNDERCLOTHING, &c. &c.
FORMING THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES EVER OFFERED BY THEM.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & Co., No. 6 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., has now open an unusually large and elegant assortment of Paris Spring Millinery, comprising the very latest novelties of the most recherche in design and style, just received, and offered at very attractive prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, March 29,
SPRAGUE'S, PACIFICS,
and other standard makes of
PRINTS,
AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD,
and will also replenish
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS,
OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
FOR TEN DAYS,
Great reduction on all the goods, many being marked down to 50 cents per dollar.
Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Piques, Percales, White Goods and Mourning Goods, the whole at a great loss.
Cloth for men and boys' wear; also cloakings at half price.
TEN DAYS ONLY.
LEGRAIN,
No. 720 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, March 29, AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
SPRING DRESS GOODS, viz.:
SILKS, CHAMBRAYS, PLAIN AND SATIN STRIPED POPLINS, PLAIN, PLAID AND BROCHE BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c., &c.,
just received and for sale
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH AVE., 9TH & 10TH STS.

MRS. ELFORD, FOR MANY YEARS forewoman with Jas. A. Hearn & Son, is now doing business for herself at No. 663 6th-av. Dresses, cloaks, mantillas and riding habits made in the most fashionable style.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.—A choice assortment on hand, comprising shawls suitable for Spring wear. J. RUSSELL, No. 39 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE
OF
MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, GROS D'ORIENT REPS, TAMISE, CREPS, ALPACAS, IRON GRENADINES, A NEW ARTICLE,
BLACK SILKS, &C., &C.
ALSO, A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
N. B.—ONE CASE CRAPE EUGENIE AT $4 40 THE DRESS, WORTH $7. ONE CASE AT $5 20 THE DRESS, WORTH $8. ONE CASE AT $6 THE DRESS, WORTH $9 50.
DELHI POPLINS, ALL WOOL, AT 75C. PER YARD, WORTH $1 15. PURE MOHAIR AT 70C., WORTH $1 05. POPLIN ALPACA AT 60C., WORTH $1.
JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, March 29, an elegant assortment of
LADIES' PARIS-MADE WALKING SUITS IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
received per recent steamers.
ALSO,
SOME GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH SILK SACQUES, FROM $12 UPWARDS; BASQUINES AND MANTLES, NEW PATTERNS, VERY HANDSOME,
and a large line of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, &c.
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL
Offers a well-selected assortment of ladies' dress trimmings, fringes, cords and tassels, real laces, lace goods, ribbons and satins, of his own importation, at popular prices.
NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

NEW SCHOOL IN UPPER CITY.
A school of a sound and superior kind is about to be organized near the 5th-av. and 40th-st., by a gentleman whose scholarship and ability as a teacher are unquestionable.
The system will be entirely based on thoroughness, and adaptation to the advanced wants of the time; English Literature and Natural Science being very fully recognized.
Only 20 pupils, between the ages of 12 and 17, will be admitted, and therefore the charge will be proportionally high. The Principal will not receive any but gentlemanly, docile youths; to such he will devote his whole personal attention and instruction. Four of the pupils, under 14 years, could be received into his family.
Address "D. C. L. SCHOOL," favor of Rev. Dr. Barnard, President of Columbia College, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 813 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 26 John-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—Established thirteen years. Spring quarter opens April 29. Rev. R. BOLTON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $80 per year for English branches. Circulars had of Mr. JAMES BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or of Principal.

FOREIGNERS AND OTHERS WISHING to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language can receive instruction from a competent teacher who can furnish the best recommendations, by addressing M. M. T. T., Box 105 Times Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, exclusively for little girls, will be opened April 15 at Kensico, Westchester County. Address for circulars, Mrs. LOBDELL, 15 Livingston-place, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—ROSEHILL, DANbury, Conn. Spring term opens April 1. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, may be seen at No. 48 West 15th-st., from 3 to 6 P. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY.—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, March 19, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., for the erection of a frame hospital building at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office, also at the office of Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Adams.
Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give securities, in the sum of one half the amount involved, for the faithful compliance with agreement.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proper blanks for proposals can be had upon application at this office and at Fort Adams.
Payment will be made when the work is completed, or as soon thereafter as the Department is in funds for the purpose.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hospital at Fort Adams, R. I., and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon MONDAY, April 5, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1862.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on TUESDAY, April 6, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES,
with and without springs and brakes—just the article demanded by the public; made of the best Norway Iron, all improvements, strong and beautiful. Prices within the reach of all. Clubs and schools supplied at wholesale rates. No better made. Call and examine them.
SMITH, MORSE & CO., No. 580 Broadway, New-York.
Sample orders solicited, and velocipedes shipped to any part of the country.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE—A VERY fine buckskin mare, with all black points; sound, kind and gentle; very stylish action; an excellent family or coupé animal. May be seen at Kendall & Bellinger's stable, 7th-av., corner 39th-st.

A HORSE AND LIGHT COVERED business wagon for sale cheap; wagon in good order, and the horse is a free and all-day traveler. Inquire of JACOB WIEBUSCH, 10 Suffolk-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDWARD ALEXANDER DUER and JAMES GORE KING DUER are partners in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS.
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States of England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE UNION SQUARE
NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.
This bank being fully organized under the National Banking law, and having received a certificate of authority from the Comptroller of the Currency, will open for business on
WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.
J. R. TERRY, President.
M. FRIEDMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 22, 1869.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad income bonds, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
Also, coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due April 1, free of Government tax. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at this office.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE SAINT MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Saint Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Directors' Room of the Albany City National Bank, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 15, 1869.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordsville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AT THE MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Companies, held on the 10th day of March, 1869, the consolidation agreement was ratified and approved. The name of the new Company extending from Erie to Toledo is Lake Shore Railway Company. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 26th day of March, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st prox. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons, due 1st April, on the 7 per cent. gold bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid at the office of LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 BROADWAY, between 26TH and 27TH STS.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., COR. LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. ASSETS, $5,949,220.
All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date, payable in January or July.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from National tax.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to stockholders of this Company, on the 15th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th until the 16th. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—The Directors of this Company have declared a QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on the 15th April.
The Transfer Books will close on the 1st proximo and remain closed until the 16th proximo.
C. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.
This Company will remove on the 25th inst. to their new office, No. 176 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 330 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

A CHANCE TO TRADE OFF MERchandise for Western property and a farm on Long Island. Address LONG ISLAND, Box No. 117 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BRADHURST ESTATE.

The property bounded by 146th and 147th sts. and

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS,

containing about

33 LOTS.

They will be sold in plots of one to seven lots, to suit buyers, and upon easy terms. For maps and other particulars, apply to JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

AN EPISODE.

An excited individual rushed into the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, a few days since, exclaiming, "I want to buy a large piece of property that you had up today." "The lots," calmly replied the auctioneer, "you, of course, mean." "Why, I mean, Sir, the property has been sold." "It was not sold; I was there, and you did not get a bid." "I took a bad, bad, bad, bad, yes!" (like the sale had been consummated.) "Who—who is the buyer?" The name was furnished. The "excited individual" rushed to the purchaser, and exclaiming, "Did you buy the property JOHNSON & MILLER offered to-day?" "I did, Sir." "I'll give you $6,000 for your bargain." "Too late, too! Too late, Sir!" The property is out of the market.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES, No. 264 West 35th-st.; also three-story and basement on 54th-st., first house east of First-av.; also three-story and basement, with brick cottage, on Boulevard 11th-av., another st.; also two-story and basement on 1st-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 62 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV. (MURRAY HILL), a new and modern-built house, finished in most elegant taste; four stories; 20.6x80; lot 100. This house must be examined to be properly valued; may be had with furniture if desired. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER, NEAR NY. Fort, a very beautiful country seat; river front, fruits and improvements; also, five cottages on the river. A small house in New-York or Brooklyn will be taken in part payment. C. H. GREEN, Fremont, N. Y.

THE GRAND PLATEAU.

A plot of THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, running from 149th st. northerly, and fronting on the

GRAND BOULEVARD AND MORNINGSIDE AVENUE.

The grade of these lots is about 140 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER; run through from the Boulevard to the avenue 200 feet,

OVERLOOKING THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR MANY MILES,

making them the MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES on the island. They will be SOLD IN PLOTS OF TWO OR MORE LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the first-class three-story high-stoop brownstone house No. 127 East 24th-st., one door from Lexington-av. Apply to R. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

$20,000—FOR SALE IN EAST 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., a three-story high-stoop 20 feet house, in good order, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, on No. 48 West 34th-st.; in good order; neighborhood first-class; price $17,000; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

$25,000.—A VERY PRETTY THREE-story high-stoop brownstone house, in perfect order, on Murray Hill, near 4th-av.; furniture if desired; early possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON CUMBERLAND-ST., OPPOSITE Washington Park, two five-story brown-stone fronts, with Mansard roofs, and three-story rear, price low; terms easy. Inquire on premises.

T. R. JACKSON, builder and owner.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on West 44th-st., 22x80; 300; parlors, halls and stairs to be sold black walnut; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, in splendid condition, with all modern improvements, No. 228 East 34-st., south side, between 2d-av. and 1-av. Apply on the premises (between 2d-av. and 1-av.).

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 27th-st. (wide street), at reasonable rate and on easy terms. A. THORNTON, No. 81 Exchange-place.

5TH AND MADISON AVS.—CHOICE building lots (single lots), embracing several corners, 25 to 200 feet; also, all the stables, (bargains.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST COTTAGE WEST of Broadway on 105th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.; two stories, extension and basement; price $4,500; possessed April 15. Call on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, brick house, No. 16 West Washington-place; size, 22x42; lot 25. Price $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR SALE—A number of houses which must be disposed of soon. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 23 Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, made free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

IN THE PRESENCE OF SCORES OF PEOPLE

Who will not have the pluck to make a single bid,

JOHNSON & MILLER

will sell on TUESDAY next, at the Exchange, 400 CHOICE 21ST, LATE 9TH, WARD, BROOKLYN, LOTS for half-cash, intimate sales.

After the sale, B and C will flock to the office of the auctioneers, anxiously inquiring whether this or that lot was really sold, (great stress always laid on the word really.) When the record is produced showing that the lot was really sold, C exclaims "REALLY?" in a piteous whine will be heard: "I intended to buy those lots." "Why didn't you do it?" the clerk wildly retorts. "Because I thought the owner was bidding against me." "Wasn't he?" (stress should be absolute.) "Ah, yes; but then—" "But then what?" "Why, I didn't think Mr. L. would throw away his property." "Served you right. Hope you will have to pay a large profit to secure even a single lot. Now, don't further trouble the auctioneers; learn a lesson for the future."

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs. (close to Fort-Greene Park), three fine, lofty, brown-stone fronts French-roof houses, 21 ft. and 24x60 to 100 feet. The twenty-three-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, facing south. These houses have been just built by day's work, in the best manner, under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements, replete. Black-walnut front and vestibule doors, slate and stair-coverings of the finest quality, marble mantels, Croton, Croton-water, plate glass; dining-room and hall wainscoted in black walnut, independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, of eight wash-basins, butler-pantry, &c.; about 16 rooms, of every amount of drawers and closets for table-linen, &c.; hot-air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes' by Green-av. cars from Fulton-ferry; five to seven blocks Prospect-park grand entrance.

Price, $25,000 to $26,000; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

BROOKLYN BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—Twenty splendid lots in the Seventh, Ninth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, near Monroe, Madison, Hancock and Hamilton sts., and on De Kalb, Sumpter-st. and Vanderbilt-av., will be sold at auction, on Monday, 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

A BARGAIN, IN ADELPHI-ST., BROOKlyn, half a block from two car routes; a Philadelphia brick three-story dwelling-house, in perfect order; twelve rooms, the most of them painted in oil; plenty closets and all the modern improvements; for sale low, with carpets and oilcloths. Inquire No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE house, filled in with brick, twelve rooms; all improvements; adjoining corner lot; front and shade trees; small barn; half hour from Fulton Ferry by Gates-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Franklin-av., corner Quincy-st., or No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN COTTAGES AT AUCTION.—Ten cottages, five on Gates-av., near Patchen, and five on Lafayette-av., near Stuyvesant, will be sold TUESDAY, March 30, at 3 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Brooklyn, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN.—HENRY-ST. LOTS.—EIGHT corner Quincy-st., 20 feet front each, 100 deep, will be sold TUESDAY, March 30, at 3 o'clock, at City Salesroom, Brooklyn, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$15,000—HALF CASH—BALANCE 6 years, 7 per cent., will pay the Farm Place (60 acres), in Berkshire county, near Pittsfield, Mass.; splendid drives; best society; schools and churches in the village; the farm is the very farm for sale, who has photographs of the property, take and house, take day 10 each Monday and Tuesday at office of H. W. JOHNS, No. 78 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms a great variety, beautifully situated throughout Essex-co., N. J.; numerous lots, cottages and houses to let for the season or year; by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-story basement and attic house, fronting on Vanderbilt-av., near Prince, Port Richmond, Staten Island; cottage house at the junction of Montgomery and Bay sts., rent $225 to $240 per annum. Inquire of C. D. LANDRINE, 48 No. 1st Grove-st., Jersey City.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—Any person desiring to purchase large or small tracts of land, beautifully located, near depot and Hudson River; high ground and choice building lots; for sale very cheap; terms easy. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Along land by the acre, near the Tremont Station, New-York and Harlem Railroad. Inquire of A. T. BUCKHOUT, lumber-yard, foot of East 26th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

80 CITY LOTS,

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE PROPERTY RECENTLY SOLD FOR LEWIS G. MORRIS, on and adjacent to CENTRAL-AVENUE.

These lots lie on the grounds of a great mansion from the railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES, AND A WELL-SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Parties desiring to visit the property, can do so by taking through Central-av. to the hotel adjoining, or by railroad to Tremont, thence to Central-avenue Hotel, where an agent will be in attendance from 1 to 3 P. M. The prices of these lots will be from $60 TO $100 PER LOT, 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. This offering is a rare opportunity to people of moderate means. Maps of the property and other particulars can be obtained by applying to JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with strawberry, rose, pear, and choicest of the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SHORE farm at Sea Harbor, N. J., of eighty acres of good land, 1 mile from the ocean; house, tool-house, hennery, &c.; bathing, running fishing, on your own premises; one of the most delightful summer residences on the sound; market-boat on the premises for manure for the farm; Sandy Long Island Railroad will be completed this summer; will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for City property. For particulars inquire of A. M. BENNETT, Dealer's Office, Custom-house, New-York, where photographic views can be seen.

NEWARK, N. J.—DESIRABLE REDdomes for sale, situated on the corner of High and Mercer sts.; high ground, fine view, and near the centre of the city; the house is rented for $600; has gas, water and gas; warmed by the latest improved steam apparatus; size of lot, 200 by about 130; on the rear is a brick stable and carriage-house; first lot, with half-lot adjoining; price, the whole in perfect order, $12,000; terms easy. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., N. Y., between 11 and 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most beautiful situations on the Hudson River; large, commodious house; elegantly furnished; twelve rooms; stable; carriage house; coachman's house; convenience of a City house; barn, stables, ice-house, and out-buildings for all purposes; fruit in every variety; about 30 acres; about 20 miles from Clinton-st. from Fishkill Landing. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., in Room No. 14, up stairs.

AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, COUNTRY RESIDENCE, three minutes' walk from the Junction Station; double house, half through the centre; substantially built and modern improvements; good barn, with stables and carriage house; lot will include all kinds of fruit in full bearing. Inquire of BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 263 Broadway, or of the owner, D. P. COLLE, No. 6 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—STAMFORD, CONN.—A VERY desirable residence situated on the river, in the village, ten minutes' walk from the depot; house 85 feet front, 40 feet deep, with dining-room extension; it contains thirteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; lot 200 by 400 feet, with an excellent garden, and fine stable with four stalls. Apply to D. BOTTS, No. 147 Lexington-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STATION, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country seat; beautiful lots, farms and building sites, in a place which is unsurpassed in healthy part of New-Jersey; seat, 200 acres of land, near Richmond, Va. Apply to WM. B. OROSBY and EDWARD C. BLACK, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York; or to WATSON JONES, New-Providence, Union-co., N. J.

FORTY-TWO LOTS, ON HIGH GROUND, between Sparrowbush and Barnes Turnpike, County of Hudson, about six miles from Hoboken Ferry; to what is known as the English Neighborhood. Will be sold TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

FARMS OF 5 TO 150 ACRES, WITH and without buildings. Also country residences, with grounds, for sale at Tarrytown, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, and at Nyack, on Hudson River Railroad, to be sold low. Inquire of JAMES BARTOW, Tarrytown Station.

"ECHO POINT."—10 ACRES ON THE Sound, (New-Rochelle,) 40 minutes steam from City; parlor, a lodge, farm-house and stables; old oaks and elms; 1 mile from depot; bathing, boating, fishing, gunning at the door; water front alone worth the money; $10,000. O. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TEN minutes' walk from depot, a house 32x36, lot 85x200, 60 feet front in rear; 14 rooms; barn in rear, stable, cottage way from street; gas and water; fruit and shade; cost now, price, $10,000; terms easy. For further particulars, address Z., Box No. 118 Times Office.

FARM OF 15 ACRES CHOICE LAND for sale, in Columbia, two miles from Madison Depot, on Morris-and-Essex Railroad; well fenced and watered; house and outbuildings in good order. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 27 Post Office, Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A dwelling in the City, a beautiful country residence, with six acres of ground, in Westchester County, convenient to City. Address RIVERSIDE, Box No. 187 Times Office.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR sale, Alpine, land by the acre, near the Tremont Station, New-York and Harlem Railroad. Inquire of JAMES BUCKHOUT, Tremont.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Two handsome cottages near the Steamer House. Apply to JOHN HONEY, No. 48 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, made free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 7 Great Jones-st., offers to let:

The three-story brick house No. 22 Waverley-place; has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water; will put in good order and give three years' lease to a good tenant; rent per annum, $1,200.

Also store No. 17 Waverley-place; rent per annum, $1,600.

Also house No. 46 Hudson-st., with No. 46 Thomas-st., with five years' lease, an E. lot; $1,200.

Also four-story R. S. T. house 221 West 14th-st., $1,600.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET, for the season, a house on the shore of the Sound; the house is large, containing some 27 rooms, and fully and completely furnished; it has furniture, range, hot and cold water, gas, wine-cellar, ice-cellar, dining-room; the lawns are beautifully laid out, and with the grapery, are in fine order; access by steamboat and railroad; also, 2 cottages, furnished in the immediate vicinity of the house; all of the above. Apply to WM. A. B. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE TENANT FOR the second story, together with two rooms on the fourth story of a first-class brown-stone house; the rent is $1,000 per annum; the house is occupied by one family, consisting of three adults; none need apply but parties without children and with unexceptionable references. Address Box 4,188 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A LARGE frame dwelling on York-av., containing about fifteen rooms; gas and water through the house; a good stable on the premises; about half a mile from the depot; rent, $1,200. For particulars inquire of JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank.

TO LEASE—ON THE BOULEVARD, AT West Washington, a large new house, (with about nine lots, stable, &c.) finished in black walnut, with all modern improvements, water, gas, furnace, &c.; view of the Hudson unsurpassed; rent, $1,500.

MARTIN & SMITH, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING Nos. 2 and 4 West 22d-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel; also, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 164 West 26th-st. Apply to WM. A. B. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLING, with all the improvements; twelve rooms; will be let with or without furniture; terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises, No. 328 De Graw-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., IN THE IMmediate vicinity of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Station, a large dwelling-house, furnished; with large garden, &c. For particulars apply to No. 40 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN THE BEST PART OF 2D-AV., No. 189; the house is extra width, four stories, with basement, sub-cellar and rear extension of three stories; rent $1,350. Apply to EDWD AUSTEN, No. 37 Pearl-st.

AT NAMAHONICK—TO RENT—A COTtage house of twelve rooms, one-half acre of ground, nice garden; rent, $400. J. A. DELANOY, Insurance Office, No. 124 Bowery.

DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND attic, basement house in 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., modern improvements. Address W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

WEST 24TH-ST.—HOUSE TO LET: IN good order; rent only $1,000. W. E. BRICKERHOFF & CO., No. 261 5th-av.

NO. 79 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen. No moving in May.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, made free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A YEAR, BY A GENTLEman and wife, May 1, in a strictly private family, with references, a second floor front room, (or back room if preferred,) with bed-room adjoining; use of water, unfurnished without board, between 4th and 8th sts. and 8th and 30th sts. Terms not to exceed $25 per month. Address M., Box No. 1,416 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN AN ENGLISH BASEMENT house, a room, (furnished) suitable for a physician's office, between 28th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Dr. A., Box No. 104 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE ON Canal and Elm sts., through to Walker-st., near Broadway, front 47 feet, (with adjoining store making 97 if required,) well lighted and advantageously placed for jobber, factor, fancy goods, report of Stevens, Hall & Weston, Metropolitan Hotel, 30 Jan. reasonably. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 41 Parkrow, a small office on the third story, and a large one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier Times Office.

OFFICES TO RENT.—BANKING OFFICE and first-floor, No. 78 Broadway; also, large first-floor, No. 1 Park-row; also, large first-floor, No. 2 Park-row. Apply to ARNER I. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—No. 26 4th-st., suitable for any business; inquire of A. CUMMINGS, corner 4th-st. and 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on TUESDAY, APRIL 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM AND ELDRIDGE-STS., DUE TO THE DIRECTION OF THOS. SELDEN, ESQ., REFEREE.

CHATHAM-ST.—The valuable property Nos. 25 and 27 Chatham-st., 38.11 century from Pitt-st., consisting of a large and valuable collection, all of the first-class, from Worth Williamson, in which it has a front of 22.1; in depth 100.7 feet on the easterly line, and 98 feet 10 on the easterly side, with all the buildings thereon. The property is in the most commanding and desirable position the City Hall and Park and Public Buildings. The proposed bridge to Brooklyn is near this lot.

WATER-ST.—Premises No. 9 Water-st., now occupied by Messrs. Merrill & Horton, being 34.6 from Maiden-lane. Size 22x72.8 and 31.2.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneers, Messrs. GLEASON & BABCOCK, No. 114 Nassau-st. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

2D-AV. LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

2D-AV.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 46 14-st. with store on first floor, was sold for $6,000 in 1866; lot 16.7x100; rent $1,000 per annum.

SALE OF VALUABLE 11TH-AV. PROPERTY.

11TH-AV.—Two lots on the east side, 25 feet north of 110th-st., each 18.4x75.

VALUABLE LOT AT HUNTER'S POINT, L. I.

WEST-AV.—Two fine lots on the west side of West-av., adjoining Hunter's Point, L. I., each 50x100. These lots are within a few minutes' walk of the ferry and Long Island Railroad Depot, and ready for immediate improvement. Title perfect.

HUDSON RIVER, NORTH AND GORECK-ST. PROPERTY.

HUDSON-ST.—The valuable business property Nos. 66 and 68 Hudson-st., on the corner of North-st., 45.9 on Hudson-st. and 76.2 on North-st.

HUDSON-ST.—The adjoining lot, No. 66 Hudson-st., between Thomas and Worth sts., 25 feet in front, 37 feet in rear, 68.3 on the northerly side, and 97.10 on the southerly.

WORTH-ST.—Lot No. 8 Worth-st., south side, adjoining the property on Hudson-st. in the rear, 22x72x40.9 and 38.11.

GORECK-ST.—Two-story brick house and lot, No. 1 Goreck-st., west side, between Grand and Broome sts., 20x76; title perfect; sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON FARE-ROW, ANN-ST., EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, SPRING, 2D-ST. AND 1ST-AV., 3D-ST. AND 1ST-AV., 4TH-ST. AND 1ST-AV., 5TH-ST. AND 1ST-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, (New-York,) by order of Messrs. Duncan, Administrator for heirs of Hosea Dugan, deceased:

FARE-ROW AND ANN-ST.—The plot of ground with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Fare-row, running through to Ann-st., and known as No. 11 Fare-row, and Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 11 Ann-st. This property is in the centre of the business portion of the City, immediately opposite the lower end of the Park. Adjoining the Post Office, New-York Post Office, located for a banking-house, insurance or other offices, for which purposes it has unusual advantages, not only by reason of its convenience, but by reason of the light and air, but also by the location, which affords plenty of light and air, but also by the location, which affords plenty of light and air, but also by the location, which affords plenty of

EASTER OBSERVANCES.

The Easter Festival in New-York and Brooklyn.

Religious Ceremonies in Foreign Countries.

Curious Easter Customs in England.

The Musical Programme for the Services To-day.

The glad festival of Easter, the anniversary of the resurrection of our Lord, and the forerunner of the season of sunshine and flowers, commences to-day. Of late this important festival has been more generally observed in this country than heretofore, and this year it appears that most of the religious denominations in this City and Brooklyn will hold services peculiar to the day. In the principal Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches special services will be held, the altars will be decorated with rare flowers, and the music will be of the choicest character. The ladies generally honor Easter Sunday by donning their Spring fashions, and should to-day prove fine, an unusual display of costly toilets may be expected.

The day will be appropriately ushered in by the chimes of old Trinity ringing the following melodies:

"Changes on eight bells," "How in the Flowery Spring," "He is risen, He is risen," "See the Morning Star is dwelling," "Let the merry church bells ring," "Christ the Lord is risen again," "Easter Hymn."

EASTER.

The festival of Easter, originally called the Paschal Day, because considered to be the same with that on which the Jews celebrated their Passover, is as ancient as the time of the Apostles. It received the name of Easter from the circumstance of the festival occurring in the season that the goddess Eostre was worshiped by the Saxons. In Broughton-Lindsay, in Lincolnshire, England, a strange manorial service is performed on Palm Sunday, the Sunday preceding Easter. This manor is held under that of Caistor, and annually, on that day, the deputy of the Lord of the Manor of Broughton attends at the church of Caistor, with a new cart-whip in his hand, which he cracks thrice in the church-porch, passes, with it on his shoulder, up the nave into the chancel, and seats himself in the pew of the Lord of the Manor, where he remains until the officiating minister is about to read the second lesson. He then proceeds with his whip, to the lash of which he has in the interim affixed a purse, which ought to contain thirty silver pennies, (instead of which a single half-crown is substituted,) and, kneeling down before the reading-desk, holds the purse suspended over the minister's head all the time he is reading the lesson; after which he returns to his seat, and when divine service is over leaves the whip and purse at the manor-house.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

On the Thursday before Easter, commonly called Maundy Thursday, in the year A. D. 1363, Edward III., of England, actually washed the feet of a number of poor persons, in imitation of the example of our Saviour's washing the feet of his disciples, as recorded in the Second Lesson for the Day. It is also on record that Cardinal Woolsey did the same at York, in the time of Henry VIII., the Court being at that time held there. The ceremony is still kept up in Catholic countries. After the above ceremony had been performed, liberal donations of clothing and silver money were made to the poor, and refreshments were served to them, to mitigate the severity of the fast. A relic of this custom is still preserved at St. James' London, on this day, when it is customary to feast as many women and a like number of men, as the Queen is years old. The bounty dispensed to each person by the Sub-Almoner, consists of codfish, salmon, red herrings, pickled herrings, and four loaves, which are presented to them in a wooden bowl, to which is afterwards added three pounds and a half of beef, and an additional loaf. After this distribution which takes place in the morning, has been gone through, the Queen's health is drank by all from wooden cups. In the afternoon, the ceremonies with additional bounties are resumed in the chapel, when the service is read, and a distribution of money and clothing takes place. The latter ceremony commences by a procession of eighty yeoman of the Guard, and a yeoman Usher, one of former carrying on his head a gold dish, in which are a number of red and white bags, containing a portion of money, and as many new two-penny, three-penny, and four-penny silver pieces as will together amount to as many pence as the Queen is years old. The dish is placed on a table in front of the altar. After the Usher follow the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal and the Sub-Almoner. The Lord High Almoner's Secretary, the Groom of the Almonry, and two boys and two girls, selected for their good behavior from St. Margaret's School, each decorated with muslin scarfs and sashes, close the procession. After the First Lesson has been read, the distribution takes place. The Chaplain then pronounces an appropriate thanksgiving, and the ceremony is concluded by all persons—those who form the procession, with those who performed the service and the partakers of the royal bounty—drinking the Queen's health in claret from wooden cups.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Good Friday, the anniversary of the crucifixion of our Lord, has been for ages solemnly observed throughout the Christian world. In England, business is entirely suspended on that day. In this country, that rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance. Strict people abstain from all kinds of animal food, and it is related by Boswell that Dr. Johnson even went so far as to do without cream in his tea on this day. In former times, eggs and bacon were considered appropriate food for Good Friday. Eggs laid on this day were thought to have the power of extinguishing any fire into which they might be thrown. In modern times the only kind of edibles connected with this day are hot cross buns, which are too well known to need a description.

On the day before Easter Sunday, at Rome, two or more Jews are generally procured to be baptized. In England, in former times, it was customary to put out all fires on this day, and light them anew from the sparks obtained from flint. The new fire was blessed by the priest, and it was considered that a brand from this fire was a sure safeguard against lightning. On Easter eve all the farmers in the vicinity of Florence collect in the cathedral to watch the motions of an artificial dove which, just as the priests begin the *Gloria in Excelsis*, bursts away from the choir, glides along the nave on a rope, sets fire to a combustible car in the street, and then flies back to its post. The farmers and peasantry express a deep interest in its flight, for all their hopes of a future harvest depend on its safe return to the altar.

EASTER AND HOLY WEEK.

Toward the close of the second century, a dispute commenced about the particular time when the fast of Easter ought to be observed. The Asiatic Churches kept it on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, answering to our March, and three days after commemorated the Resurrection, being guided by the authority of the Apostles Philip and John, and the example of Christ, who held His Paschal feast on the same day as the Jews celebrated their Passover, while the Western or European Churches celebrated their Paschal on the night preceding the anniversary of Christ's resurrection, and thus connected the commemoration of His death and of His resurrection, and for this they pleaded the authority of the Apostles Peter and Paul. One principal inconvenience attending the Asiatic celebration was, that the great festival was commonly held on other days of the week than the first, and therefore Victor, Bishop of Rome, toward the close of the second century, attempted to regulate the Asiatic Churches by that of the European; but it was not until the year 325 A. D., that the desirable object of effecting a uniformity of holding Easter between the two Churches was determined upon. In that year, in the great Ecumenical Council of Nice, assembled by order of the Emperor Constantine, it was ordained that Easter should be kept on one and the same day throughout the world, namely, the Sunday which falls upon or next after the first full moon after the vernal equinox. This decree was ratified and published by the Imperial letters to all the Churches. It has been found by computation that the earliest possible day whereon Easter can fall, in any year, is the 22d of March. It fell on that day in 1818, and it cannot fall again on that day till the year 2,285. The latest possible day whereon Easter can fall, is the 25th of April. In the reign of Charlemagne, (800-814, A. D.,) a custom was instituted in the City of Toulouse that at Easter any Christian might box the ear of a Jew wherever he chanced to meet him, to show his contempt of the race of men who crucified the Saviour. This usage was, on some occasions, attended with excessive cruelty, for it is stated that at one time the eye of a Jew was forced out on the side of the head whereon the blow was given. This custom in the course of years was commuted for a tax, and the money so obtained was made use of for the benefit of the Church of St. Saturnin.

In the thirteenth century it was the custom to seize all ecclesiastics found walking abroad between Easter and Pentecost, and compel them to purchase their liberty. This was merely an acting of the seizure of the Apostles after Christ's passion.

Many centuries past it was usual in England for the barbers to shave the parishioners in the churchyard, on high festivals, (as Easter, Whitsuntide, &c.,) before matins. The observance of the custom was restrained in the year 1422, by a particular prohibition of Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln. Early in the fifteenth century the first dish brought to the table on Easter Day was a red herring riding away on horseback, *i. e.*, a herring served up after the likeness of a man on horseback set in a corn salad. In Paris the people were formerly accustomed to pursue the Jews through the streets during Holy Week and on Easter Day, and to break their doors and windows. In the week preceding Easter, in France, baskets full of eggs boiled hard, of a red or violet color, are seen in the streets, and the children amuse themselves in playing with and afterward eating them. In Egypt, at this period, the cattle and trees were colored red, because, say they, at this time, the world was once on fire. The egg placed on the Paschal table of the Jews was a symbol of the human race and of their successive generation; the egg entered into all the mysterious ceremonies called Apocalyptic; and the Persians, who present eggs at the commencement of the new year, know that the egg is the symbol of the world. Whether the Christians, whose year commenced at Easter till 1563, have borrowed the custom of presenting eggs to children from the Persians, or from the Passover ceremonies of the Jews, there is little doubt that the red color given to them is derived from the practice of the Jews and Egyptians. Throughout the country of Bonneval, on the day preceding Easter Sunday, and during the first day of that week, the clerks of the different parishes, the beadles and certain artisans, as those who were constantly employed in constructing the implements of agriculture, or in making or mending harness for the horses, went about from house to house to ask for their "Easter eggs." In many places, the children make a sort of feast at breakfast time, on Easter Day, with red or yellow eggs. On Easter Day, throughout France, the different mechanics, such as the smith, the wheelwright, the shepherd, the ferryman, the miller, &c., go to their customers and ask for eggs, which are never refused; the children of the village also proceed on the same errand, and have red eggs given to them. This kind of begging is called *les roulées*, or going the rounds. In Russia, it is customary to go about with a quantity of eggs, and to give one, with a kiss, to each friend one meets, saying, "Jesus Christ is risen," to which the other replies, "Yes, He is risen," or, "It is so of a truth." At Rome, the Pope formerly blessed eggs, which were intended to be distributed throughout the Christian world on this day. In Germany, the people offer a small engraving of an egg, with some lines of poetry written beneath instead of the egg itself. At this season the penances performed by the devout in some countries, and particularly Spain and Portugal, are of a very severe character, such as going about the streets with chains and barefooted, scourging themselves in churches, &c. The following curious anecdote relative to such penances is taken from the *Welsh Chronicle of the Princes*: "When Ethelwolf, the father of Alfred the Great, arrived in Rome, having on his journey seen persons of many nations, some of whom were naked and others in chains, performing penance in the most populous cities, which had excited his commiseration, he prevailed upon the Pope to grant that no one of his kingdom should, in future, be enjoined to perform penance naked or in chains, either there or when absent from his native country."

EASTER SUNDAY.

A singular custom exists in many parts of England on Easter Sunday. Young men go abroad, and, taking hold of every female that they chance to meet, pull off her shoes, which are only returned upon her payment of some trifling forfeit. In Durham it is done by boys, who, on meeting any woman, accost her with, "Pay for your shoes, if you please." The amount thus collected is spent in a feast at night. A contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in August, 1790, say that at Risson, in Yorkshire, "on Easter Sunday, as soon as the service of the church is over, the boys run about the streets and lay hold of every woman or girl they can, and take the buckles from their shoes. This farce is continued till the next day at noon, when the females begin, and return the compliment upon the men, which does not end till Tuesday evening; nay, I was told that, some years ago, no traveler could pass through the town without being stopped and having his spurs taken away, unless redeemed by a little money, which is the only way to have your buckles returned." In England, before the Reformation, during the course of the day, the clergy had a game of ball in the church—a custom which it is now difficult to believe could ever have existed. With reference to "Easter eggs," it may be mentioned that the King of England formerly had hundreds prepared to give to his household. In a roll of the expenses of Edward I., there occurs, in the accounts of Easter Sunday, in the eighteenth year of his reign, this item: Four hundred and a half of eggs, eighteen pence.

In Ireland, at the festival of Easter, a cake, with a garland of meadow flowers, is elevated upon a circular board upon a pike, apples being stuck upon pegs around the garland. Men and women then dance round, and they who hold out the longest win the prize.

At Rome the Pope is carried in great state to perform high mass in St. Peter's, from the balcony of which he afterward blesses the people assembled in the piazza below. This is, perhaps, one of the most imposing religious spectacles which the world anywhere presents.

EASTER WEEK.

The week commencing with Easter, and called thence Easter week, is a season of festivity. In London the hard-working mechanics and laborers give themselves up to recreation and amusement, and spend most of their time at Greenwich, or frequent the taverns in the immediate vicinity of the great metropolis. In Kent, on Easter Monday, the young people visit the public-house for the purpose of eating "pudding-pies." These pies vary in size from that of a teacup to a small tea-saucer, and are made with a raised crust to hold a small quantity of custard, lightly sprinkled with currants. The origin of this custom is unknown to the oldest inhabitant. At Portaferry, County of Down, Ireland, on Easter Monday, the young folks repair, in their best clothes, to a spot near that town called "The Walter." There the men kiss the females, married or single, with the free consent of husbands and parents. The female must be homely indeed, who does not receive at least a baker's dozen before she seeks her own home. The custom is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. At Belfast, County of Antrim, on the same day, thousands of people resort to Cave-hill, about three miles distant, and pass the time in dancing, drinking, fighting, and climbing the moss-covered rocks which adorn this beautiful place. Many return home with black eyes and broken bones, and remember the day for weeks to come. In the evening, a play is usually produced at the Belfast Theatre called "The Humors of Cave-hill." The festival of Easter is a pledge of Spring. To the school-boy, Easter brings up visions of freedom from hard tasks, with an unlimited allowance of eggs; the young lady, on the other hand, associates the name with a new bonnet or a fashionable dress, while the gentlemen look on it as a name and nothing more.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

At Trinity Church, which has been decorated with great care and taste, the following music will be performed: Morning—Proper Anthem, Psalter, Psalms 2, 57, 111; "Te Deum," Boyce, in C; Jubilate, Mehrecke; Anthem, "Now upon the first day;" Kyrie, Monk; Hymn 69; Offertory, "Endless Alleluia;" Sanctus; Gloria in Excelsis; Recessional, "At the Lambs' High Feast." Evening: Psalter, Psalms 113, 114, 118; Cantate, Benedic; Anthem, "As Morning;" Hymn, Hallelujah, Handel; Recessional, "The strain upraise."

At St. Paul's the following: Processional—"Christ the Lord is risen to-day," German Choral. Proper Psalms, chanted; Te Deum Laudamus, and Jubilate Deo, and Nicene Creed, festival service, composed for St. Paul's Chapel, by the organist, J. H. Cornell. Offertory—"Christ is risen from the dead," Dr. Elvey. Evening, Proper Psalms chanted, "Cantate Domino" and "Benedic anima mea," set in service form by the organist. Anthem—"Hallelujah," from Handel's Messiah. Hymn—"Jesus Christ is risen to-day," by W. T. Best, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

At St. Luke's, Morning Service—Easter Anthem, 8 Tone Gregorian; Proper Psalms, Anglican Chants, Te Deum, Stainer, in C; Jubilate, Boyce, in A; Anthem, "The Lord is my Strength," Novello; Kyries, W. S. Best; Gloria, Bridgewater; Offertory, "Christ our Passover," Goss; Sanctus and Gloria in Excelsis, Old; Nunc Dimittis, 7 tone.

At St. Anne's, Evening service: Opening, Easter Anthem, Pound; Gloria, Berge; Bonum Est, Mosenthal; Benedic, A. W. Berg; Chorus from Mozart's Twelfth Mass; Offertory Duet, solo and tenor, Gounod; finale, Hallelujah chorus from "Messiah," Haydn; choruses given by the Berge Choral Union, organist, Dr. Wm. Berge.

At St. Albans, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, the following:

Matins, 6:35 A. M.—Plain song, service for men only. Mass at 10:30. Processional—Jesus Christ is risen to-day. Anthem—"Christ our Passover." Mozart's Kyrie. Sequence, 60th Hymn. Merbecke's Creed. Offertory Anthem—"Christ Being Raised." Mozart's Sanctus, Mozart's Benedictus, Mozart's Agnus Dei, Mozart's Gloria in Excelsis.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Pontifical Mass will be sung at 10:30 o'clock. Mozart's Mass, No. 12, will be given by sixty voices, under the direction of Mr. Gustavus Schmitz. The solos will be sung by Messrs. H. Schmitz and Hoch, and the choruses by the choral society.

At St. Stephen's, Grand High Mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock A. M., with Dr. Wm. Berge's Paschal Mass by fifty vocalists. The solos will be given by Mme. De Lussan, Mme. Anschutz, Signors Tomaro and Colletto. orchestral accompaniments will be by Theo. Thomas' orchestra. The offertory will consist of a soprano solo by Gounod, with violin obligato and accompaniment.

At St. Xavier's Beethoven's Mass in C will be given, with orchestral accompaniments. Cherubini's Vespers will be given at 5 o'clock P. M.

At the Redemptorist Church, Third-street, Buhler's Mass in D. Minor, under the direction of Mr. Bernard Amend, will be given. The solos will be sung by Miss Miller, soprano; Miss Stock, contralto; Mr. John Rieser, tenor; Mr. John Denver, bass. Five other sopranos, five other contraltos, six tenors, and four basses will unite with an orchestra of thirty led by Mr. Philip London. The graduale and offertory pieces will be by Schudermeyer. After mass there will be a chorus, by Becker, sung by fourteen male voices.

At St. James' Church, at 10:30 o'clock, Mass; Haydn's Mass No. 3 will be sung, Mr. C. W. Melville, organist. The soloists will be Mlle. Selvotti, soprano; Mrs. Stagg, contralto; Signor Chiss, tenor; Mr. Francis Melville bass, with a full orchestra and chorus.

At St. Peter's, at the 10:30 o'clock Mass, Haydn's Mass, No. 16, will be sung, under the direction of Mr. William Pecher, organist, by the ordinary double quartette choir. Mrs. Easton is soprano; Miss Henne, contralto; Herr Frieke, tenor; Herr Staub, bass.

At St. Mary's, at the usual High Mass, Rossi's Kyrie, Gloria and Credo will be sung, and Lambillotte's Sanctus, Agnus Dei and Regina Coeli Cotare. The sopranos will be Misses Boyle, Sayer, McCarty and Keane; altos, Misses Cox, Marley and McNamara; tenors, Messrs. Wm. Dougherty, James Dougherty and George McDermott. A chorus of fifty voices will assist. Director, Mr. John Byrne.

At the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, Mr. N. S. Bailey's newly-composed "Te Deum" will be given by the following artists: Mme. S. Hanaford, of Boston, soprano; Miss Lassen, contralto; Mr. Chas. Ethridge, formerly of Dr. Ewer's Church, Fifth-avenue, tenor; Mr. T. P. Fowler, basso; Mr. C. Miller, organist.

At St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, at the morning service, Mercadante's celebrated Mass will be given. Miss Edwards, soprano; M. Choppin, basso; Professor Hession, organist.

Mme. Gazzaniga will sing at St. Ann's Church. Beethoven's Mass in C will be performed, and the "Hallelujah" chorus, both under the direction of Mr. G. W. Morgan, the organist of the church.

At the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street, the music will consist of selections from Lambillotte, Lloyd, Mosenthal, Buck and Millard.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Gift of a Colossal Statue of Columbus by Hon. Marshall O. Roberts.

The following correspondence will be read with interest by the thousands who visit Central Park in Summer:

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the Central Park:

My Dear Sir: I have the pleasure through you to present to the Central Park Commissioners the colossal statue of Columbus, the work of our gifted countrywoman, Emma Stebbins. Columbus is represented as standing upon the deck of his ship, alone and at midnight, just before the land of the Western Continent burst upon his view. His mutinous crew have all deserted him and are feasting below, while he, the intrepid discoverer, with a firm grasp upon the rudder-post, looks eagerly, anxiously forward, piercing the darkness with his eye of faith, and with earnest prayer to Heaven for success, waits for the dawning of the day; that day which, coming at last brings with it victory and repose. This statue is truly grand in its conception and beautiful in its execution, worthy indeed to occupy a prominent place in our Central Park. It would add one more attraction to that charming spot which the Commissioners and yourself have done so much to adorn for the pleasure and delight of the people. The statue and pedestal are both at the Academy of Design, subject to your order, as soon as a suitable glass house has been provided to protect the marble from the weather. With the hope that the Commissioners will be able to provide this during the present season, and receive the proffered gift,

I remain your obedient servant,

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,

Fifth-avenue, corner of Eighteenth-street.

New-York, Feb. 20, 1869.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Bank of Commerce Building, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York, March 23, 1869.

My Dear Sir: I am much gratified to be the medium of communicating to the Commissioners of the Central Park the munificent donation that is the subject of your expressive letter of 20th ultimo. It has often seemed very remarkable that more than three centuries should have passed away without any commemoration in our City of the discovery of the vast continent of whose cities it is the chief; and it is especially agreeable to recognize the fact that one of her most eminent commercial men, appreciating the exalted character of the achiever of this discovery, has suggested and accomplished a memorial that appropriately illustrates an event that holds no second place in historical importance. As was fit, the American merchant and promoter of maritime enterprise, has called upon the genius of the American sculptress to create and clothe with all the finer expression of art a symbolical representation of a revelation that should have stamped ineffaceably upon the continent the name of Christopher Columbus. The Commissioners of the Park, concurring fully in your encomiums upon the distinguished artist who has so admirably rendered her subject, and valuing highly your kind expressions relative to the work with which they have been so long connected, accept the proffered statue with especial pleasure, and will immediately proceed with the arrangements necessary for its protection and preservation, that it may long stand the subject of popular admiration and of public appreciation of the large liberality of its donor.

With great esteem and regard, I am, dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

ANDREW H. GREEN,

Comptroller Central Park.

Hon. Marshall O. Roberts.

Revenue Returns.

The following table will show the returns made by the Gas Companies, street Railroads, stages and places of amusement for the month of February:

Names of Companies—Cubic Feet.

Manhattan Gas Company	119,424,482
New-York Gaslight Company	51,229,074
Metropolitan Gas Company	39,531,329
Harlem Gas Company	8,854,824
Total	219,049,704

Stages—Gross Receipts.

Madison-avenue stages	$14,877
Fifth-avenue stages	17,580
Broadway, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue stages	16,102
Fourth-avenue stages	12,290
Broadway and Second-street	2,714
Total	$63,563

Street Cars—Gross Receipts.

Broadway and Seventh-avenue	$80,120
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	21,543
Eighth-avenue Railroad	36,128
Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad	36,719
Ninth-avenue Railroad	6,549
Sixth-avenue Railroad	40,626
Second-avenue Railroad	34,952
Third-avenue Railroad	66,066
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	122,947
New-York and Harlem Railroad	32,907
Bleecker-street Railroad	22,452
Total	$470,707

Theatres, &c.—Gross Receipts.

Grand Opera House	$12,081
Booth's Theatre	42,000
Tammany	31,297
Bryant's	4,850
Wallack's	34,496
French Theater	26,555
Lent's Circus	14,083
Academy of Music	12,394
Brougham's	11,385
Wood's	26,770
Olympic	26,010
Waverley	6,323
New-York	2,180
Kelly and Leon, for January	9,000
Niblo's	34,457
San Francisco Minstrels	6,800
Theatre Comique	12,670
Bowery Theatre	9,384
Broadway Theatre	9,705
Tony Pastor's	7,084
Stadt	10,190
Total	[illegible]

Ferries—Gross Receipts.

Grand-street Ferry	$45,448

Income Tax in the Third Collection District, Brooklyn.

The following is a list of incomes assessed in Division 1 of the Third Collection District of Brooklyn, including only the names of persons taxed for $10,000 and over:

Archer, G. B.	$13,329	How, Jas.	$14,696
Bose, Samuel G.	13,327	How, Fred.	41,908
Baxter, Archibald	20,541	Johnson, John	13,634
Barnes, S. C.	10,114	Jacobus, Lyman A.	10,298
Bowen, Henry E.	10,201	Kreasy, Redmond	16,744
Brush, Conklin	11,347	Lewis, Jno. W.	22,224
Bowen, Henry C.	26,444	Manning, F. E.	10,060
Buhler, D.	12,422	Mason, Jno. W.	26,288
Bell, Geo. A.	12,368	Messenger, Harry	15,106
Bergen, Geo. W.	12,364	Messenger, Thos.	14,285
Beecher, H'y Ward	13,735	Mollan, David	12,910
Beach, Moses S.	17,600	Moron, Francis	94,083
Benedict, E. S.	13,079	Wilkins, W. W.	30,284
Bill, Chas. E. (Estate)	23,317	Shay, J. B.	14,118
Blake, H. B.	13,204	Smith, R. H.	13,087
Claflin, H. B.	300,000	Smith, J.	14,739
Cornell, P. C.	17,653	Smith, Sterling	11,741
Crohan, Chas. E.	13,726	Southwick, H.	12,461
Case, Wm.	20,701	Spence, Jas. C.	14,850
Caldwell, Chas.	10,631	Sprague, C. A.	10,349
Carhart, Geo. B.	10,325	Spelman, J. Z.	13,160
Camp, C. B.	25,000	Spelman, W. C.	12,140
Carpenter, Oliver	23,200	Squibb, E. R.	11,440
Clyde, Wm. P.	27,000	Storrs, A.	18,152
Cook, Pitt	23,140	Storrs, C.	19,019
Daniels, Samuel	11,161	McLane, Jas.	27,848
De Witt, A. H.	10,200	Olcott, Geo. M.	17,362
Davis, Benj.	15,500	Farmer, Louis	22,511
Dillon, R.	15,799	Parsons, G. S.	16,518
Dyke, Henry	10,732	Robbins, D. C.	20,400
Fanar, Chas.	12,608	Rogers, J.	25,900
Farmer, A. D.	15,735	Sanger, Henry	42,946
Fayerweather, D. B.	20,874	Stockwell, J. J.	12,125
Foster, Chas. B.	17,308	Swan, W. H.	22,224
Foster, Wm.	15,747	Tweedy, U. S.	12,768
Foster, Robert	11,160	Torrance, H.	24,543
Gale, Francis A.	13,279	Van Anden, J.	30,000
Green, Sidney	37,237	Valentine, —	12,680
Graves, B. A.	24,800	Ward, J. H.	65,088
Graves, R. R.	66,588	Worthingham, J.	19,260
Grebel, Chas. G.	19,000	Willetts, E. B.	10,040
Hastings, Wattstill	20,069	Webster, T.	11,421
Harper, J. W.	13,354	White, T.	23,206
Healey, Aaron	14,396	Yokum, W. D.	11,946
Heyningen, L.	20,450		

Albany Legislation and the Union League Club.

A meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening, for the purpose of considering certain measures relating to this City now before the Legislature. A resolution was adopted denouncing those persons who were shown to have been engaged in the late naturalization frauds. Another resolution was adopted, remonstrating against the passage of the Police bill recently introduced in the Legislature. Moses H. Grinnell was congratulated upon his appointment as Collector, and the Club adjourned.

A PRISONER RESCUED.

Theodore Allen in Custody and Discharged—Singular Developments as to the Sheriff's Office.

Late yesterday afternoon Theodore Allen, of the Eighth Ward, appeared before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in custody of Sergeant Chrystie, of the Eighth Precinct, and at the same time came one Robert F. Townley, as a complainant against him. These parties by no means came alone, but were attended by a retinue of the men of muscle and dubious renown, who grace the St. Bernard Hotel, corner of Prince and Mercer-street. When Townley had recovered his breath he drew from his pocket and presented the magistrate a warrant issued by Governor Hoffman for the arrest of one William Forrester, convicted of burglary in Cook County, Illinois, who had escaped from custody. This document was indorsed by Sheriff James O'Brien, authorizing Townley to arrest Forrester, and having thus fixed his status, the latter proceeded to explain that about 2 o'clock he had posted himself in Mercer-street, near Prince, to watch for Forrester, whom he expected to pass on his way from a house in West Houston-street to the St. Bernard Hotel. Presently Forrester appeared, when Townley tapped him and said he had a warrant for him, to which the burglar answered, "That won't go down," and a tussle began, which soon collected a crowd. Then Townley briefly concluded by charging that Allen had forcibly rescued the prisoner.

Allen being asked to explain, stated that he saw the crowd in the street and ran out, when he saw Townley, whom he knew, on top of a small man whom he did not know, and having no suspicion of the official character of Townley, and supposing the affair to be merely a fight, he had dragged the little man from under his antagonist. As a supplement and a further reason for his act, Allen said he knew Townley perfectly well, because he had once sent him and two confederates to Blackwell's Island, and further, that being a Deputy Sheriff himself, he could not possibly suppose that such fellows as Townley could hold equal rank with him as an officer of the law. Close upon the heels of Allen's explanation came Townley's declaration, that Allen was perfectly familiar with the person and history of Forrester, the rescued burglar, and Justice Ledwith being by this time confused by these conflicting tales, the witnesses were called upon. They were sufficient in number, and had versions of such various patterns, that confusion became confounded, but out of the entangling tales finally oozed the interesting fact that the rescued prisoner had darted into the St. Bernard Hotel, and so far as could be told from the testimony, he was finally and irrevocably lost in the labyrinths of that noted hostelry, although it was asserted that a policeman searched the house and could not find him.

Finally Justice Ledwith became convinced that Allen had been guilty of no worse offence than disorderly conduct, and ordered him to be discharged. The evidence had, however, shown that a vile epithet had been exchanged between the two persons claiming to be Deputy Sheriffs, and the Magistrate remarked that in the older and better days only the most pure and estimable men in the land were permitted to exercise the authority of Sheriff, but now the times are sadly changed. Then, characterizing the whole affair as nothing more than a row in the Sheriff's office, Justice Ledwith dismissed accuser and accused from his presence.

A Velocipede Race—A Lady Rider in Brooklyn.

Last night there was an exciting velocipede race on Clinton-street, Brooklyn, the occasion being a banter between some gentlemen as to which of the party could go from Thompson's saloon to Atlantic-street and back in the quickest time. The race was announced in the local papers, and an immense crowd of spectators collected on the street. At 9 P. M. only two of the party mounted their untamed fiery steeds, these two being Messrs. Roberts and Folsom. They started off at a good pace, and the former returned the victor, having ridden the distance, nearly half a mile, in four minutes, the other taking five to do it in.

During the afternoon between twenty and thirty velocipedes were on Clinton-street, some noted experts being among the number. Carleton had a splendid Wood machine, and Hudson one of Witty's new styles. Pearsall was accompanied by a lady rider, who attracted great attention. Clinton-street is now the fashionable velocipede course on Saturdays. The racing, however, is an annoyance to all, and especially to the quiet class of velocipedists.

Close of the Poultry Fair.

The Fair of the New-York Poultry Society closed last evening. Yesterday several collections of poultry were sold at auction, at fabulous prices. Some of the birds that were brought from Ireland were bid off at over $200 per trio. The awards, consisting of numerous large and some small gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals, and other premiums, were declared publicly, at 2 o'clock P. M. A special award of a large gold medal was made to Dr. A. Prettere, of New-York City, who had his eccaleobeon in operation during the entire week, in which a large number of chickens were hatched. This incubator has been brought to such perfection, that a little bell will be rung, automatically, whenever there is either too much or too little heat for the eggs, during the period of incubation. As fast as the eggs are hatched, another little bell announces the fact that another chicken has merged from the shell and should be removed. This incubator has been in satisfactory operation for more than a year, and it attracted large crowds of visitors.

In the evening Hon. Erastus Brooks delivered the closing address, in which he complimented the exhibitors and congratulated the managers on the success which has attended this, as he hoped the first of many larger and yet more successful efforts to cultivate an interest in the raising of poultry and preservation of game. After dwelling at great length on not only the adaptability of our extended territory to the raising of every variety of poultry, but also its profitableness, he concluded by saying, "We can, therefore, well afford to speak well and wish well to a portion of God's work so useful to man and so deserving of his wisest care. Of Him, also, who is not less the Father and Creator of us all, than the Author of all good, even of what we have seen before us the past week, we may most truly say: 'These wait all upon Thee, that Thou mayest give them meat in due season. When Thou givest them they gather it, and when Thou openest Thy hand they are filled with good. When Thou hidest Thy face they are troubled. When Thou takest away their breath they die, and are turned again to their dust.'"

The building was almost deserted, perhaps not more than fifty persons being present, and at the close of Mr. Brooks' address the audience departed.

The Accident to Ex-Mayor Harper.

Ex-Mayor Harper, who was thrown from his carriage Thursday, is still at St. Luke's Hospital. Up to last night no improvement had taken place in his condition. No bones had been fractured, but his brain had received a severe concussion, which induced a state of more than semi-insensibility. He partially comprehends what is said to him, but his speech is confined to ejaculations of pain. He is exceedingly restless. Mr. Harper is 74 years of age, but has been strong in health and athletic for his time of life. It is uncertain whether he will recover.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

James Poole alias Jaconet, the colored man who was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of having feloniously assaulted Catharine Carter, a white woman, living at No. 158 West Broadway, as already reported, was yesterday brought to this City by Detective Field, of the Fifth Ward, on a requisition granted by Governor Hoffman. The prisoner was arraigned before Coroner Flynn, who committed him for trial, an indictment having already been found by the Grand Jury against him.

John Sullivan, aged 34, died suddenly yesterday at No. 36 Oliver-street, as did also Catharine Fenner, aged 55, on board the canal-boat *Bristol*, at the foot of Jay-street. Coroner Schirmer held inquests in both cases, and obtained verdicts of death from natural causes. The same Coroner held an inquest over the remains of John Hubstas, who died suddenly from natural causes yesterday at No. 120 West Houston-street. The post-mortem examination showed the cause of death to be disease of the heart.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the Harlem River, in the kills between Randall and Ward Islands, and removed to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

The Mayor's Marshal reports that he has during the past week issued 224 licenses, of which 10 were for express wagons, 42 for venders, 62 for carts, 97 for drivers, 4 for coaches, 2 for boarding-houses, and 7 for porters, and that the total amount received for fines and licenses is $323 26. The Marshal also reports that he has caused to be refunded to various complainants the sum of $97.

Mr. Alfred Vredenburgh, Chief Clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, reports that he has received the following amounts for taxes during the past week: Monday, $11,755 39; Tuesday, $13,608 70; Wednesday, $5,066; Thursday, $5,681 42; Friday, $5,393 95; Saturday, $3,616 98. Total, $40,085 39.

There was brought to the Morgue yesterday the body of an unknown man, five feet nine inches high. He wore a brown woolen jacket, dark vest, black pantaloons, white shirt, two gray undershirts and boots. The body, which was found near Harlem Bridge, was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue for identification.

Rev. J. B. Moore, of Lawrence, Mass., will supply the pulpit for the free religious services in the Cooper Institute to-day, morning and evening.

On Tuesday next, the election for town officers takes place in Morrisania. The so-called regular Democratic candidate for Supervisor, fearing a defeat, owing to the popularity of the Citizens' Independent candidate, Mr. James Dickson, has placed a third candidate in the field. The name of the latter is Mr. Silas D. Gifford. Mr. Dickson is a good staunch Republican, a New-York printer, well-known not only in town but in Morrisania, where he owns property, and where he has resided for several years. His election is reasonably certain.

A row occurred yesterday afternoon on board the steamship *Ledonia*, at the foot of Burling-slip, when one of the seamen, named Thomas Neason, was stabbed in the abdomen with a dirk in the hands of Stephen Jones, the steward of the ship. Jones was arrested, and Neason was sent to the New-York Hospital, where he remains in a critical condition.

Last evening the sale of boxes for the Ball of the Twenty-second Regiment, at Irving Hall, on April 1, took place at the armory of the regiment, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The prices of proscenium boxes ranged from $65 to $25. The balcony boxes in the first row, the most desirable ones in the hall, were sold at prices ranging from $15 to $27 50. The second row of balcony boxes were mostly sold for less than $10.

At 12 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 75 Broad-street, on the first floor, occupied by Napoleon Dalton as a restaurant, who sustained $500 loss. The building was damaged to a like amount. E. Bourgeois, dealer in liquors, lost $75 by water. The flames were of accidental origin.

Charles Beekman, aged 4 years, of No. 46 Greene-street, was knocked down by car No. 91, of the Grand-street line, and severely injured. He was carried home.

New-Jersey.

The house of Mr. J. P. Davis, of Orange, was robbed on Thursday last while the family were at church. Jewelry, silverware, clothing and other property to the value of $800 were stolen. Ten yards of valuable velvet, which the robbers dropped in the road in their efforts to escape, were recovered.

Fifty-two persons were confirmed at the house of prayer, Newark, on Friday last, by Bishop Odenheimer.

A lamp-black factory in Fifth-street, and Schenable's lager-beer brewery, in Elizabeth, have been declared nuisances by the Board of Health of that city.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, March 27—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money and 93¼ for the account. Bonds, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24½; Illinois, 95¾.

Produce—Petroleum firm at 1s. 10d. ⅌ gallon for Refined. Common Rosin, 6s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Whale Oil, £37 ⅌ ton.

Liverpool, Saturday, March 27.

The Cotton, Breadstuffs and Produce markets are closed to-day.

London, Saturday, March 27—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93¼; for the account, 93¼ [illegible]. Bonds, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Illinois, 97.

Antwerp, Saturday, March 27.

Petroleum quiet; Standard White, [illegible]

Paris, Saturday, March 27.

Bourse firmer. Rentes, 70f. 40c.

Havre, Friday, March 27—Evening.

The Cotton market closed firmer; Tres Ordinaire, 145½f.

Weather Report.

New-York, Saturday, March 27—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Raining	35
Halifax	S. E.	Raining	40
Portland		Clear	42
Boston	N. W.	Clear	43
New-York	W.	Clear	54
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	54
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	55
Washington	S. W.	Clear	55
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	56
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.		Clear	68
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	70
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	70
Oswego	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	W.	Foggy	34
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	44
Chicago	E.	Cloudy	34
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	44
Mobile	S. E.	Foggy	64
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	67
Key West		Clear	77
Havana	S. E.	Clear	77

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	March 17	Bremen	New-York
Saxonia	March 17	Hamburg	New-York
Scotia	March 20	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	March 30	New-York	Hamburg
Minnesota	March 31	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	March 31	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Union	April 1	New-York	Bremen
Atlanta	April 3	New-York	London
City of New-York	April 3	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	April 3	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	April 3	New-York	Glasgow

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

City of Mexico	March 30	New-York	Vera Cruz
Arizona	April 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	April 1	New-York	Havana
Bienville	April 3	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through, and H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 6:15 P. M.
North Way, and Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

March 27—In steamship *City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Miss E. Gaskell, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. Lane, A. T. Duffield, Henry A. Brown, E. G. Buckingham, Wm. E. Kietlyman, Ed. Sayhoe, Egerton Peet Clegg, W. W. Walker, Jr., L. Borden, A. E. Borden, Mrs. John Duffield, John Duffield, Thos. Snell, Henry Merwin, John H. Benson, Mr. Van Doorne, Captain Skene, Mrs. Van Doorne and 2 children, Lewis Leland, Major McGrouty, Dr. Samuel B. Ward, Mr. Covell, Wm. S. Hathaway, Samuel O. Beeman, General Wm. Y. W. Ripley, John C. Thomas, S. W. Wilson, C. Sholl, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, child, and man and maid servants; Mr. Pepys, Jos. E. Potts, Mr. Oberman, Dorsey Gardner, Wm. Ware and son, John Orr, W. C. Ireland, F. S. Bowen, D. A. Kinnernient, Bennet Potts, Mr. Jacquenot, T. S. Walford, Isaac Arkinson, W. F. Ludovic, Moses Smith, Mr. Smith Captain Burnes, Major Gilpin, Henry Sturges and wife, J. K. Anthony, Mr. Jollet, Miss Brooks, Miss Jennie Brooks, Alex. Boyd, George Lyons, J. H. Glassford, E. Willheim, John C. Miller, Gustave Soborn, John Simons, J. Batchelor and wife, A. T. Pope, Chas. Histenstall, Captain Warner.

March 27—In steamship *Columbia, for Glasgow*—S. Egan, Capt. James Chester, Henry Hutchison, W. R. Holden, L. C. Mundy, Wm. Harrison, J. M. Clark, John P. Stinson, James H. Stinson, Peter Tait, Wm. Steinbergsen, Mrs. M. C. Hall, Miss A. Steere, Mrs. Jas. Gillespie, Mr. Bathgate, Mrs. Bathgate, David Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. E. Bigney, Miss M. E. Bigney, and other passengers in the steerage.

27—In steamship *San Salvador, for Savannah*—James L. Moseley and son, Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, Mrs. M. A. Mattair, J. C. Vaughn, R. J. Ovington, Jr., Miss Jennie Ovington and nurse, Miss E. Lewis, Mrs. R. J. Ovington, W. B. Biker, W. H. Biker, R. J. Benlose, W. C. Emery, E. Wallace, S. Shepley, A. Crosby, Mrs. Reboder and grandchild, Mrs. Hess, S. B. Wheeler, George W. Baldwin, Mrs. Dwight Foster, Miss Emily Foster, Mrs. A. N. Foster, J. Just, C. Parkhurst, Mrs. Mary Adams, Miss Fannie Adams, E. Deymann, Theo. Deymann.

Passengers Arrived.

March 27—In steamship *Europe, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. and Mrs. Castro, D. Quinn, Mr. Simonet, Colonel Howard Wels, one girl and servant, Mr. Combrano, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Stoud, Captain Hudson, Mr. Courtire, Mr. Ligier, Mr. Gustave, E. Lavilly, F. Labelle, L. Ponce, C. Perret, Mr. and Mrs. Bischoff, Mr. Mangin, Mrs. Sanbin, Mr. Rohm, Mr. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Bavollion, Miss Camille Bavollion, Miss Lucie Bavollion, Miss Blanche Bavollion, Miss Helene Bavollion, Leon Bavollion, Mr. Schliemann, Mr. and Mrs. Markill, Mr. Maria, Mr. Bayot, Mr. Barata, Mr. Dagine, Mrs. Cordon, Mrs. Santini, Mr. Maltis, Mr. Titon.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.... 5 51 | Sun sets.... 6 20 | Moon rises. 7 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 55 | Gov. Island. 8 47 | Hell Gate..10 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow and Moville March 12, with mdse. and 257 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate westerly winds the entire passage. March 12, 10:30 P. M., passed steamship India, 15 miles W. of Tory Island, bound for Glasgow. Same date, 11 P. M., 25 miles W. of Tory Island, one of Allan's Line of steamers bound E. 16th inst., lat. 41 10, lon. 62 20, passed schr. G. T. Windsor, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound W.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand. March 25, Cape Hatteras, bearing W., spoke ship Grahame Polly, bound to Baltimore. Same day, off Chincoteague, spoke schr. Racehorse, from Baracoa for New-York. Left at the Bar, schrs. Rising Sun, E. H. Allen and Central America, waiting a chance to go to sea.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool March 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool March 9, Queenstown 10th, and Boston 26th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen via Southampton March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans March 20, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Danis, Havre via Brest, March 13, with mdse. and 43 passengers, to George Mackenzie. The Europe has on board the ship Red White and Blue, 2½ tons, Hudson, from Hartlepool, England.

Ship Republic, (N. G.,) Furchmann, London and the Downs, 45 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Made the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Crown Jewell, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cousins, Newport, Eng., 38 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, of and from Curacoa 15 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Foulke. Lost foretopgallantmast the night after leaving port from the rolling of the vessel in a heavy sea. March 20, lat. 31, lon. 73, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E.; lost mainstaysail, &c.; had also heavy N. E. gales on the 23d and 24th inst.

Brig David Owen, (of Bath,) Chalmers, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Cosmos, Parsons, Arroyo, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 12 ds. west of Bermuda with northerly gales. Left in port brig Isabel, Bearman, for New-Haven, waiting cargo; schr. Eveline for New-Haven; schr. Garland for New-York 4 ds.; schr. Josephine, Knowles, for Baltimore, awaiting cargo.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Hutchins, of and from Bermuda, 6 ds., with railroad iron, &c., and 6 passengers, and part of the cargo of ship Koomar, to Middleton & Co.

Brig Lije Houghton, (of Portland,) Morton, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses, to Miller & Houghton. Experienced heavy gales from W. N. W. to S. E. from the 18th to the 23d inst., in lat. 35 30, lon. 74.

Brig Ella, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Fulton, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Racehorse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. J. Wenberg. March 25, off Hatteras, passed bark Henry P. Lord, and schr. John Crocker, of Bath, bound N.

Schr. Skylark, (of Boston,) Loring, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brockway & Baker. Sid in co. with brig Baltimore, for New-York. March 19, lat. 28, lon. 78, while hove to in a gale from E. N. E., was struck by a sea which carried away the bowsprit and filled the cabin full of water.

Schr. B. F. Lovell, (of Biddeford, Me.,) Leavitt, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Commerce, (of Newburyport,) Evans, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Delmar, Lank, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. L. Davis & Co.

Schr. S. Nelson Hall, Ducé, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. L. E. Cook, Garrison, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. J. M. Kisson, Darling, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Jno. W. Bell, Marcott, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Ada H. Andrews, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Farragut, Clark, Pembroke 8 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Somers, Vinalhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Eaton, Rockland 7 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Cohasset, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Elliott, Nickerson, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. Thomas, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann S. Slater, Baker, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ephraim & Anna, Green, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Potter, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Babcock, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Gale, Lynch, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. Johnson, Hawkins, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Celeste, Jones, Connecticut River.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Hillbrook, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sterling, Hase, Northport.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Pinkham, Wellfleet.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Eliza Crowell, Genn, Bristol.

Schr. Isabel Fuller, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Flora Rite, Oval, Yarmouth.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Barnstable.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Barton, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Lizzie, Rankin, Horton's Point.

Schr. Jas. C. Nelson, McComber, Taunton.

Schr. Susan Centre, Vail, Thomaston 5 ds., with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Norwalk.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Fall River.

Schr. Geo. French, Lowe, Wickford.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.

Schr. Ruth S Hodgdon, Lord, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. American Chief, Lowe, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. J. Paine, Reed, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel McPhee, Smith, Boston.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Howe, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Restless, Elliott, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. G. Hasington, Jones, Barnstable.

Schr. Plow Boy, Elliott, Barnstable.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Barnstable.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Barnstable.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Barnstable.

Schr. Amelia, Bay, Connecticut River.

Schr. Little Charley, Smith, Connecticut River.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.

Schr. J. Ponder, Springer, Wareham.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Phinney, Providence.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Nile, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caldwell, Providence.

Schr. Willard, Caswell, Providence.

Schr. Alex. M. Brown, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Providence.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Baker, Providence.

Schr. G. L. Lewis, Cape Ann.

Schr. Marian Bacon, Clinton, Conn.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Rockport.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Fall River.

Schr. M. C. Pendleton, Jones, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. Hase, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Provost, Providence.

Schr. Bellona, Jones, Clinton, Conn.

Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Northport.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Dix, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Hudson, Harding, Elizabethport, for Chatham.

Schr. I. A. Tolles, Day, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. J. B. & F. L. Watts, Providence.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Bristol.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Sleeper, Newport.

Schr. Gipsey, Morton, Fall River.

Schr. Pallas, French, Norwich.

Schr. Ceres, Trefether, Portsmouth.

Schr. General Barney, Kimball, Fall River.

Schr. Thos. Warren, Kelly, Wareham.

Schr. Rainbow, Crane, Providence.

Schr. Globe, Willette, Providence.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Adrian & Anna, Eastman, Providence.

BELOW—Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, from Belize, Hond., with mdse. to Josiah Jex.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; Northern Light, for Bremen, &c.; Rapidan, for New-Orleans and Havana; Tybee, for Galveston; General Grant and George Washington, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Alabama, for Fernandina; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c. Ships War Hawk, for San Francisco; American Union, for London. Bark Courser, for Bordeaux.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 27—Arr. steamship Cuba, from Liverpool; bark Warren White, from Accra; brigs Iris, from Beyrout; Harriet Amelia, from Havana; schrs. Emma C. Verrill, from New-York; Herbert Manton, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, March 26—Arr. schr. Magellan, from Stockton, Maine.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; schr. May Bowen, for New-York; brig Maria, for Barcelona; schr. Paloma, for Wilmington, N. C.; schr. C. H. Mills, for Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 27—Sld. bark Pembroke, from West Indies; brig Ruberus, from Matanzas for Baltimore.

Arr. schr. Sena, from Boston for Charleston, with her sails split and bulkhead stove.

Passed out—Steamship Liberty, for Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27—The steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New-York March 20, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, March 27—Cld. steamships San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Huntsville, for New-York; ship Fearnaught, for Liverpool; schr. A. J. Fabin, for New-Bedford.

Arr. barks Ellen Kragero, from London; Kong Sverre, from Liverpool; brig Tangier, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27—Arr. ship Pekin, from Hong Kong.

Cld. Gustave, for Rio Janeiro, with 4,800 bbls. of flour.

Sld. Tarquin, for New-York, via Mazatlan.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 27—Sld. steamships James H. Gary, for Baltimore, and Fairbanks, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. General Banks, at Holmes' Hole, reports having seen on the 16th inst., in lat. 30 27, lon. 75 30, a vessel of about 250 tons, [illegible], apparently not long in that condition. The same day, saw a schooner, with foremast gone about 20 feet above deck.

Foreign Ports.

Havana, March 27.—The barks Calo and Shevell arrived here to-day from New-York.

At Baracoa, March 17, schrs. Sologuara and Latitia, loading.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Southampton, March 27.—The steamship Cimbria, Captain Barends, of the Hamburg-American Line, which left New-York on the 18th inst., arrived here at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Opening Day April 1.

New Styles and Many Novelties Never Before Exhibited.

LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET-COVERS, WALKING SUITS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c., CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES, SACQUES, BLOUSES, SUITS, UNDER-CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.

ALSO,

Infants' Wardrobes AND Bridal Trousseaux

PREPARED AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

N. B.—Having secured the services of a first-class PARIS DRESSMAKER, we are prepared to offer unusual advantages to our lady patrons.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

GRAND OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, LACE POINTES, FISCHUS, &C.,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

On THURSDAY, April 1.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

Great Bargains in Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Table Cloths, Towelings, Sheetings, Shirtings, Housekeeping Dry Goods, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &C.,

ARE NOW OFFERED BY

LORD & TAYLOR.

Millinery Department.

We will open, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this week, a new and fashionable selection of

Paris Spring and Summer Millinery

at less than usual prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie-st.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

Our stock being now complete, we will offer on

Monday, March 29,

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SKIRTINGS, MATERIALS FOR SUITS, PRINTS, PERCALES, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

In great variety, and at very reduced prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LINEN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

SOME ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF FRENCH SILK WOOL FABRICS, TOGETHER WITH EMBROIDERED SWISS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, WHICH ARE OFFERED EXTREMELY LOW FOR THE SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW 4TH-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

GAS FIXTURES,

OF THE CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE MORE EXPENSIVE STYLES.

GO TO THE GREAT SALE OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' AND BOYS', TO-MORROW, AT BROKAW BROS.,

NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

RIBBONS.

J. BLUXOME, NO. 1[illegible] BROADWAY, UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."

GAS FIXTURES.

ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

McLEWEE, PUTNAM & CO., NO. 561 BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 263, March 27, 1869.

69, 60, 2, 78, 39, 27, 8, 1, 74, 59, 4, 43, 73.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 264, March 27, 1869.

34, 3, 54, 19, 57, 41, 75, 7, 67, 24, 42, 53, 32.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 263, March 27, 1869.

10, 73, 28, 77, 24, 5, 45, 61, 14, 37, 58, 36, 39.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 264, March 27, 1869.

27, 68, 77, 39, 34, 20, 11, 35, 18, 40, 46, 13, 37.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 72 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, [illegible] Wall-st.